

THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE; Journal of Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

This Journal is supplied Weekly, or Monthly, by the principal Booksellers and Newsmen, throughout the Kingdom; but to those who may require its immediate transmission by post, we recommend the LITERARY GAZETTE printed on stamped paper, price One Shilling.

No. 944.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835.

PRICE 8d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Commentaire Philosophique et Politique sur l'Histoire et les Révolutions de France, de 1789 à 1830. Par Jean Benner. 3 tom. 8vo. pp. 1481. A Paris et à Strasbourg. Treuttel et Würtz.

WHEN the authors of continental works of sterling qualifications do us the honour to seek our opinion upon them, whether for the information of our, or the satisfaction of their countrymen, it becomes our duty, and ought to be our pride, to discharge ourselves of the office with becoming readiness and integrity. Still, experience has taught us that we cannot do justice to our plan of furnishing a fair and distinct picture of the passing literature of England if we devote too much of our attention to foreign productions; and indeed, as such productions are, in general, much better understood, and more ably reviewed, by critics of the same locale and language than we could pretend to rival, we are always disposed to defer to their views rather than to set up our comparatively crude opinions.

The work before us, however, does not pertain to France, or to England, or to any nation. The subjects submitted to its inquiry are of universal interest; and their full and free discussion concerns the whole civilised world. The antagonist principles in government, the despotic, the aristocratic, the mixed, the inherited, the delegated, the democratic, though they have divided men and people in all ages of which we have cognisance, were never developed upon so mighty a scale as they have been within the last half century. In elder times an Egypt, or an Assyria, might have empire overturned, and dynasties changed; but the rest of the earth was not only unaffected by, but utterly ignorant of, the convulsion. In elder times a Spartan oligarchy, or an Athenian democracy, might do such deeds as made all Greece tremble; but the nearest contiguous shores were unconscious of the earthquake. Not so now, when the fate of every nation is interwoven with the fate of every other nation; when commerce, and mutual relations, and conflicting interests, and intelligence diffused over all, bind them together in a bond, the least link of which cannot be loosened or broken without producing an immediate effect upon every member of the prodigious body politic. Thus the development of the principle of democracy in America, though it occurred in a new region, and separated from us by a vast ocean, was felt in every fibre of the oldest states, and has never since ceased to possess a powerful influence on the population of Europe.

In France the effects of that influence were first witnessed; and it is here that M. Benner takes up the theme of his vitally important commentary, involving as it does the destinies not only of the present era and existing generation but of ages to come, and millions yet unborn.

From the momentous epoch of 1789, he traces the proceedings of the States General;

the condition of the feudal nobility, the clergy, and the crown; the increase of weight in the tiers-état, the state of the court, of the country, of public opinion, and, in short, all the elements of the period. The national and legislative assemblies, the national convention, and the striking events which marked their progressive movements, are described and commented upon. France monarchical, France constitutional, France republican, France consular, France despotic, France again monarchical, France again revolutionary, and France finally monarchical in a new line, supplies in all her phases abundance of matter for the statesman and philosopher to exercise the most acute and comprehensive labours of the mind. Our author looks at the whole profoundly; and has, we can truly aver, produced a work whose merits will deserve the consideration of future times, as it is eminently entitled to the study of the present crisis.

But its very magnitude and character are the rocks upon which such a notice, as we can afford to give it, must split. Where we differ from M. Benner, we have not space to controvert his dicta; and even where we agree with him, his positions are too extended, as well as too intimately connected with other positions, to admit of our being able to go hand in hand with his explanations and conclusions. Indeed, we can but select a brief passage or two as samples of the publication; and with these, and our previous observations, leave it to the British and continental public. We commence with a rather original glance at the effects of the philosophy of the encyclopedists of the eighteenth century.

"On a souvent attribué à ce qu'on nomme la philosophie du dix-huitième siècle l'esprit qui a précédé la révolution, et y a présidé: c'est comme si l'on disait que les hommes se gouvernent plus facilement d'après les idées qu'ils puisent dans les livres, que d'après celles qu'ils tirent de leur position; ou, comme si les hommes avaient besoin d'apprendre dans les livres les idées que leur position seule leur suggère. Dans tous les âges du monde, les livres ressemblent aux époques qui les voient naître, et non pas les époques à ces livres: il en fut de même de ceux dans lesquels on trouve la philosophie du dix-huitième siècle. Cette philosophie naquit de la position même dans laquelle la société et les hommes se trouvaient, et si elle fut reçue avec avidité, et comprise avec facilité, c'était justement parce que les idées qui en formaient la base se trouvaient en germes dans toutes les têtes. Cependant la philosophie du dix-huitième siècle, qui ne forma pas l'esprit public de cette époque et des temps subséquents, n'en exerça pas moins une grande influence sur les esprits; influence d'ailleurs d'autant plus imparfaite, qu'elle ne fut que celle d'une certaine philosophie; et qu'elle agit sur la tête de chaque individu simplement par la lecture et par l'étude, quoi qu'en se rattachant à son expérience particulière, au lieu de n'être que le résultat de cette expérience. En effet, on vient de voir que les idées d'égalité et de liberté naquirent au milieu d'un ordre de choses qui violait ouvertement les notions et les principes du droit les plus naturels et les plus vulgaires, et qu'elles ne naquirent avec une intensité plus qu'ordinaire que de cette violation; aussi ce fut à cause de cela qu'une même fermentation gagna tout le monde. La philosophie dont il s'agit traita dans le même sens de l'égalité et de la liberté: elle remonta par hypothèse à un état de l'humanité prétendu primitif; l'égalité et la liberté naturelles qu'elle rencontra lui firent déduire de ces deux conditions fondamentales tous les droits et devoirs réciproques qui lient les hommes entre eux, et dont le maintien des uns et la pratique des autres conduisent les hommes à la conservation de ces deux conditions: de cette manière toutes les questions sociales sur le gouvernement et sur la politique en général, se transformèrent en de simples questions de droit. La

situation de l'époque confirma cette méthode; car, pour satisfaire à toutes ses exigences, il aurait suffi de contenter les droits de chacun. Ce fut un préjugé bien perspicace qui s'introduisit ainsi, lorsqu'une fois les questions de politique ne furent plus pour les hommes que des questions de droit. Ce préjugé gagna tout le monde: les uns furent séduits par l'élégance des systèmes, appuyés sur des abstractions qui étaient relatives à ce que la nature morale et intelligente de l'homme renferme de plus pur et de plus sublime; les autres, par la clarté et la précision des raisonnements qui liaient naturellement entre elles toutes les parties de systèmes fondés sur de pures bases. L'ordre politique, ordinairement si confus pour le jugement du vulgaire, sembla dévoilé; et alors on en vint à penser de nouveau, comme du temps de Périclès, qu'il n'y avait nul qui ne s'entendit aux matières du gouvernement. Les notions d'égalité et de liberté, de droit et de justice, sont si belles par elles-mêmes, qu'elles font l'admiration constante de notre esprit, qui tire ces sublimes notions des insondables profondeurs de sa nature. Que ne dut-il donc en arriver, lorsqu'une fois tout le monde fut parvenu à se convaincre qu'elles sont aussi les uniques fondemens de l'existence sociale?—Alors les esprits en furent naturellement saisis jusqu'à l'enthousiasme. Irrité par les obstacles qui provoquaient cet enthousiasme, l'esprit public s'en exalta naturellement jusqu'à cette sorte de délire, qui, vers la fin du dix-huitième siècle, montra à l'Europe étonnée tous les excès et tous les prodiges d'un fanatisme purement politique."

The reflections upon mixed governments are curious, and naturally interest the English people.

"Rien ne suppose dans le fond des notions plus fausses sur la nature des gouvernements en général, que ces perceptions que l'on cherche à déduire de l'équilibre que se font les pouvoirs politiques gouvernement mixte; car qui ne voit que le résultat d'un équilibre parfait est toujours zéro ou le repos, et que celui d'un équilibre imparfait suppose un mouvement irrégulier; tandis que le but d'un gouvernement n'est pas le repos, mais un grand mouvement, et un mouvement très régulier. Je ne dirai pas que dans un gouvernement mixte il n'y ait rien qui ressemble à un équilibre; au contraire, les chocs et les frottements réciproques des pouvoirs qui constituent ce genre de gouvernement ne produisent que trop les effets analogues à un système d'équilibre; mais je veux remarquer que ce n'est pas en cela que peut consister la perfection d'un gouvernement. Un gouvernement mixte est plutôt stationnaire que progressif; précisément parce que, conformément à l'imperfection naturelle à tout chose humaine, il se produit entre ses pouvoirs plutôt un équilibre que de l'émulation. C'est aussi pourquoi il est beaucoup plus propre à la conservation d'un système quelconque d'organisation politique, qu'à sa création. Dans un gouvernement mixte, les facultés des pouvoirs politiques s'éparpillent, se détruisent et se nuisent réciproquement dans une foule d'occasions. C'est à cause de cela que ce gouvernement ne naît avec le plus d'opportunité dans un état que quand les grandes choses relatives à l'organisation de l'état sont déjà faites; car lui-même est presque incapable de les faire, et cela à un tel point qu'il les conserve ordinairement avec toutes leurs imperfections, telles qu'il les rencontre quand il s'établit lui-même, et malgré les perfectionnements dont ces choses pourraient encore avoir besoin."

Upon the fatal sentence against the king, Mr. Benner says:—

"La convention nationale était nécessairement possédée à un degré supérieur de l'esprit exalté qui animait la nation; car elle était une assemblée représentative; et il est dans la nature des choses que ce soient les hommes dont l'esprit est le plus saillant, et l'opinion la plus prononcée, qui deviennent représentans. Tandis que le fanatisme de cette époque se modérât jusqu'à un certain point dans les simples citoyens par les impressions de la vie privée et domestique, il arrivait naturellement que dans la convention il s'exaltât à son plus haut degré; non seulement parce qu'aucune influence de ce genre ne venait distraire ses membres, et parce qu'elle renfermait naturellement les hommes les plus ardents; mais encore, parce que cette assemblée avait à aviser au salut public, au milieu d'un état de choses qui avait provoqué cette exaltation, et se trouvait par conséquent sous son influence continuelle et directe. La convention présentait alors le spectacle que les hommes présentent chaque fois qu'il leur arrive de vouloir se gouverner par l'enthousiasme à travers les écueils de la vie civile et politique; et qui ne nous montre jamais les hommes plus redoutables ni plus aveugles, que quand leurs passions se déchaînent au nom

de ce que la nature humaine a de plus sacré et de plus vénérable."

We shall only add, that the author is an ardent friend to the revolution of 1830; and considers the ascent of Louis Philippe to the throne to be the last grand crisis and the natural and happy consummation of all the changes which began in 1789.

Scenes and Stories of a Clergyman in Debt.
A. H. Baily and Co.

THIS book seems as difficult to be got out as the clergyman himself, if such person really exist within the walls of a prison. The second volume is now before us; and we hasten to bestow a glance upon it. A considerable portion is devoted to the description of scenes and persons in the King's Bench; and to the exposure of cases where the cruelty and infamy of the law of arrest are sadly demonstrated in the injustice, distress, and fatal results, it so frequently produces. The evil and injury which a single villain may inflict in this way is shewn in the description of one "Jos. Russel, a notorious swindler," thus painted by the author:

"Suppose a private individual anxious to discount a bill, which, not being mercantile, he could not get cashed through the medium of a city-broker. He is recommended to a person residing in some city square—a Methodist parson, perhaps (we could adduce a notorious case in point),—who will do it for him; or he is, as is still oftener the case, referred to the parson's agent, who is allowed so much by his employer for getting the bill, and so much by the gentleman for cashing it. The money is given—say 35*l.* for a 40*l.* bill—with the understanding, that if the gentleman should be 'short' when it becomes due, it can be renewed. This intimation is invariably given when the party is known to have money, in order to excite a carelessness as to the taking up of the bill, and, if possible, to prevent its being paid to the moment. Well, the gentleman departs with his money, and the agent flies off to the parson with the bill. The parson at once hands it over to Jos. Russel. The well-trained and well-trained Jos., who may be in prison or not, as he finds it suit his purpose, has always a gang of desperate rogues, some in, and some out, of jail, but all connected with the debtors' prisons, in his pay. His first step, then, on receiving the bill, is to endorse it himself; his next, to repair to these precious confederates, to whom he pays one or two shillings each to write their names on the back of the bill, upon the understanding that, if at large, they are to be arrested; if in jail, to be served with common writs. In this manner, Jos. procures sixteen or twenty endorsements to the bill: the more the merrier for Jos. The bill runs its time, and becomes due. The gentleman, careless, as was expected and intended, is not at home when it is presented, and perhaps calls in a couple of days afterwards to take it up. The Methodist parson has not got it; indeed, it is at his attorney's, but if the gentleman will call to-morrow he can take it up; at the same time, he believes there are two or three pounds costs upon it, which he had better be prepared to pay. The gentleman accordingly calls the next day; sheriffs' officers are in waiting for him, and he is arrested. He is taken to a spunging-house; and there, for the first time, he is astounded at the use that has been made of the interval of time between the day when the bill became due, and the day when the money was tendered. He finds that it has been endorsed by some twenty persons, and that, in that interval, the whole of the twenty have had writs issued against them,

at a cost of three pounds each; thus leaving his debt at its original amount of forty pounds, and his costs at a trifle more than sixty pounds! It is well, then, if he have the money to pay; for if he have not, the proceedings are further carried out against all the endorsers, who are, perhaps, instructed to plead, for the purpose of swelling costs, and then there is no knowing where the amount of costs is to end. And this nefarious system is no exception to the rule of common law; by far a greater number of persons are thrown into prison by it, than ever go there from just debts: and it was once proved in court, that this very Jos. Russel held at one time upon its practice twelve prisoners in the Fleet; seventeen or eighteen in the King's Bench; and about thirty in Whitecross Street; and that, upon one action brought upon a bill in a similar manner to that which we have described, where the original debt was 170*l.*, a sum of 200*l.* had been paid; the furniture of three houses sold up in execution; about forty persons committed to prison, many of them of course wilfully; and that then, at the time when the defence was put in, the amount of money claimed was no less a sum than 580*l.* This is a fact recorded in a court of law, and we are not sure that Sir John Campbell was not counsel for the defence. Of course Jos. Russel was himself perpetually in and out of jail. Prisons were his element, law his delight; and we have a document before us, proving, that not long anterior to his death, he was an inmate of the King's Bench, under the following circumstances:—he had against him seventy-one actions at the gate; twenty common writs; eleven executions; five chancery suits; three references to counsel; four ejectments; one indictment by the marshal; and fourteen notices under the Insolvent Act! It is almost certain that all these actions arose out of transactions such as we have exposed; and it is probable that many of them involved the ruin of credulous but honest men, working the distress, perhaps the destitution, of their families. At all events, we have it on the face of the statement, that he had brought fourteen individuals to the Insolvent Court, and—

'What a wreck of happiness was there!'

It would be absurd in us to argue upon the system we have laid bare—it carries its own condemnation with its exposure; and, perhaps, the best way to stop it, is to tell how it has worked."

But the most curious part of this volume is a true and particular account of the adventures of the bold smuggler, Captain Thomas Johnson, whose escapes and extraordinary employments seem to beat any fiction of such a character or life that ever was invented. No bolts, bars, or precautions, could restrain this desperate man, whose services to several states, perhaps, but especially to his native country, on important naval expeditions, also contributed to his having been allowed to hold on his mortal course to the present day. His escape from Horsemerger Lane is a perfect wild romance; and his escape from the Fleet Gaol another edition worthy of the best brigand or bandit tale in print. But we can only quote a little of his highest political attempt, as stated by himself.

"I constructed two submarine ships, which I intended should be engaged in the meritorious and humane service of rescuing the immortal emperor Napoleon—the greatest man of his age—from the fangs of his jailor, Sir Hudson Lowe. The Eagle was of the burthen of a hundred and fourteen tons, eighty-four feet in

length, and eighteen feet beam, propelled by two steam engines of forty-horse power. The Etna—the smaller ship—was forty feet long, and ten feet beam; burthen, twenty-three tons. These two vessels would be propelled, the large one with two engines of twenty-horse power each, the small one with one engine of ten-horse power, high pressure, well arranged, equipped with warlike stores, and thirty well chosen seamen, with four engineers. They were also to take twenty torpedos, a number equal to the destruction of twenty ships, ready for action in case of my meeting with any opposition from the ships of war on the station. These two ships were to be stationed at a convenient distance from the rock (at St. Helena) abreast of Longwood House, the highest point of the island, being two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and, because deemed inaccessible, of course unsuspected. All the accessible points were well fortified and guarded. In this position the two vessels were to lay at anchor at a cable's length from each other, the smaller one close to the rock, well fortified with cork fenders, in order to guard against any injury which might be apprehended from the friction or beating against the rock, which could at all times be prevented by hauling off or on, as occasion required. This smaller ship would be provided with a mechanical chair, capable of containing one person on the seat, and a standing foot-board at the back, so that the person at the back could regulate the ascent or descent at pleasure. Attached to this chair would be a patent whale-line, two thousand and fifty feet long, with all the necessary apparatus ready when called for. Thus far arranged, the vessels were to remain submerged during the day, and at night approach the surface. Every thing being then perfectly in order, I should then go on shore, provided with some other small articles, such as a ball of strong twine, an iron bolt with a block, which I would sink into the ground at the top of the rock, opposite Longwood House, and abreast of the submarine ships. I should then obtain my introduction to his imperial majesty, and communicate my plan. The residence of the emperor being surrounded by a *chevaux-de-frise*, and the stables being outside, the servants only had access to the house. I proposed that the coachman should go into the house at a certain hour which should be fixed, and that his majesty should be provided with a similar livery, as well as myself, the one in the character of coachman, the other as groom; and that thus disguised we should pass into the coach-house, and there remain unnoticed and unperceived. We should then watch our opportunity to avoid the eye of the frigate-guard, who seldom looked out in the direction of the highest point in the island; and, on our arriving at the spot where our blocks, &c. were deposited, I should make fast one end of my ball of twine to the ring, and heave the ball down to my confidential men, then on the look out below, who would make the other end fast to the fall belonging to the mechanical chair, by which means I should be able to haul up the end of the fall, which I should run through the block, and then haul up the mechanical chair to the top. I should then place his majesty in the chair, while I took my station at the back, and lowered away with a corresponding weight on the other side, until we arrived safe at the bottom. Embarked on board the Etna, into which we should have lowered, as it lay close under the rock, I should then cast off our moorings, and haul alongside the Eagle, and remain there during the day; in the evening

prepare our steam, and get under weigh as soon as it became dark. In this position, I should propel by steam until I had given the island a good berth, and then ship our masts and make sail, steering for the United States. I calculated that no hostile ship or ships could impede our progress, so as to offer any very serious obstruction, as in the event of an attack I should haul our sails, and strike yards and masts (which would only occupy about forty minutes), and then submerge. Under water we should wait the approach of the enemy, and then, by the aid of the little Etna, attaching the torpedo to her bottom, effect her destruction in fifteen minutes. On my arrival at a secure and convenient spot on the coast of the United States, I should communicate with his majesty's government through the medium of my friend and patron, the ever-to-be-lamented Duke of York, to negotiate for a more suitable and honourable asylum for his imperial majesty. Should my negotiations, as I anticipated, fail, I should then address his imperial majesty, and propose his return to France, where he would meet with a very favourable reception.' Such is Johnson's own outline of this daring and ingenious plan; the whole of the negotiations for which were, he declares, carried on through O'Meara. In constructing the vessels, he set to work at his own expense at his fortress at Battersea, opposite to which, at Chelsea, he had a cottage, where he resided with his wife, son, and daughter. The vessels were laid down to be coppered when news arrived of the exile's death."

Pantika: or, Traditions of the most Ancient Times. By William Howitt. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1835. Whittaker.

As it is impossible for any human being ever to read through this work, we are bound to afford the public some idea of its contents; so that, should it at any time happen to any one to hear *Pantika* spoken of, it may be known, as far as the patient devotedness of our industry could make it, what *Pantika* is about.

Most persons upon town, when they saw the advertisements, took it into their heads that he must be the Owner of the *Pantech-nicon*; and especially as there has lately been a Learned Goose exhibited there, to the great edification of the indwellers in Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, and the vicinity. We beg to correct this misapprehension, and to state, that — *Pantika*, *Esquire*, was the son of a wealthy merchant of Tarshish, or Tarsus (both names derived, probably, from the Tar used and the Tars employed in its immense mercantile shipping), whose parents having died while he was young, he was left to the guardianship of a very worthy gentleman, called "Old Podonius," p. 19. This "Old Podonius" acquitted himself of the charge to admiration. He first committed *Pantika* to the care of some respectable women; and when he got too big for them, he sent him to school, and gave him an excellent education. Nor did he neglect his Shipping interests. On the contrary, he continued to trade with Sidon, and Tyre, and even with ports of the Atlantic; till he accumulated "a mountain of riches."

Under these circumstances, he one day requested a private conversation with his ward, which being agreed to, he took him into "his summer parlour" (that is to say, his summer parlour in the ancient city of Tarshish!), pointed to a pair of long-legged and venerable Storks which were talking about the back garden, seated him on "the divan," and began to talk of his "stout ships sailing to a hundred

ports" (what an improvement to ancient geography if he had mentioned their names, longitude, and latitude!), as a sound reason for so extensive an owner of vessels to embark in the carrying trade.

But, although a very good lad, this was what Mr. *Pantika* had resolved not to do, and he told old Podonius, flat, that he would not; which set the old man a-crying. Having wiped his eyes and blowed his nose a little, at last he burst out into what the vulgar call a *Noration*, beginning "Pantika! Pantika! art thou mad?" He incontinently asked *Pantika* if he was going to play the young man of fashion and the extravagant dandy? Was he going to drive his cab about the streets of Tarshish with "four horses abreast?" Was he going to keep open house, and entertain such profligate company, male and female, as were better to be alluded to than particularly described—particularly (and he laid an emphasis on the word)—particularly the latter? Was he going to keep a pleasure Yacht, and sail about, the admiration of fools, when he might almost be First Lord of the Admiralty? Was he going to dress himself in foreign garbs, and affect foreign manners, instead of sticking to the Tarshishian habits, which had "raised the city from nothing to renown?" p. 23. Here, overcome by his own eloquence, Old Podonius, like Old Polonius, displayed a considerable degree of childishness; and might have been weeping till now,* had not the affectionate *Pantika* assured him that he meant to take to none of these ways. All that he wanted was to travel a bit, to see the Garden of Eden, the spot where Noah's ark grounded, and other places which, even in those early days, had obtained so much celebrity as to offer as striking attractions to tourists as the Highlands of Scotland and the Lake of Killarney offer in our age. Things were soon arranged by Podonius "writing letters to his numerous correspondents in the most distant corners of the world"!!! and, of course, as *Pantika* told him he was going there, to his correspondents in Paradise and on Mount Ararat, among the rest. So furnished, *Pantika* departed on his travels.

Where he went, what he saw, what he did, what he said, what he observed, and what others observed to him, will, we presume, be thought of very little consequence, after the taste we have given of the guidance under which he roamed about the earth.

We avow that we would infinitely rather read a good book twice than a bad book once; nay, we would almost rather read any other book (of the same size) thrice than *Pantika* once. It is the most uncommonly dull, and insufferably uninteresting; in spite of the writer's argument in his preface. He avers, it is an absurd critical doctrine, to hold that distance of time or country, where the scene of a work is laid, can impair our sympathies; and he cites Homer, Pindar, Milton, Thalaba, &c. as cases in point to refute its application. But it is not to epic action, to the marvellous, the sacred, or the supernatural, that the objection is made: it is to the futile attempts to draw common and familiar life, and paint domestic manners, in remote ages and countries, where the highest genius can but conjecture, and the mediocre tribe tire us only the more, as they want talent to convey vivid impressions of actual society, so possess still less talent to create and people a society of imagination. Dolts

* "The old man sank exhausted with his excitement, drew the curtain before his face, and wept aloud."—HOWITT, *passim*.

and asses, who could not describe an evening in the Cider Cellar or a row in the Strand, think they are quite competent to paint the orgies of a Roman rake or the symposia of a Greek courtesan. This is Mr. Howitt's error. He cannot lay before us a fac-simile of a Nottingham free-and-easy pot-house; how should he be competent to resuscitate a revel in Tarshish or any thing equal to the new police in Sodom—the destruction of which, or of Gomorrah, or Nineveh, or Babylon, or some other magnificent place (for his distinctive features are not very clear), he has related in so horribly horrible a manner, with myriads of skeletons, nasty reptiles, Gekkos crying "Gekko! Gekko!" till they frightened themselves, and every raw-head and bloody-bones accompaniment, that Lord Byron's *Siege* of Corinth, and the dogs gnawing what they could get, is a trifle in terror to the disgustings of William Howitt.

Without details, of which the subject, in truth, would not admit, there is no darkness, no region, no distance, which Genius cannot lighten, and people, and clothe with abstract nature and loveliness; but are we for this to be teased and tired with the nonsensical caricatures of Chaldean-Melton hunts, Hebrew-English dinners, or Phœnicia-Irish suppers or wakes?

To be sure, friend Howitt strikes a cord anterior even to these antiquities; for he deals with angels, such as he fancies them; and we are critically inclined to acknowledge that his angels are as unlike the common belief of angels as gingerbread kings at "the fair" are unlike real kings. Let us confess in their praise, that, after a fall, they are neither angelic nor human. And it is a prodigious matter for an author to create what nobody ever created before—this is originality. The first angel of this genus is one Nichar, of whom we shall say no more than that he, going with and contemplating the wonderful creations of the Almighty, "floated through the wilds of space."

The nauseous folly of the whole of this inflated piece of bombast is so fatiguing, that we would not waste our own or our reader's time in exposing it, were it not that the author is as presumptuous and impudent as if all the commendable works which have appeared under the name of Howitt had given him a title to insult the public. Now, for one of that body, we declare off; and whatever we may have liked of Mr. William Howitt's productions, before he became rabid; or of the productions of another Mr. Howitt (as we think); and above all, of Mary Howitt, except where we could not fancy her equal to her other delightful pieces, we protest against being conjured into fatuity by a name boldly pronounced.

"The Avenger of Blood" is the title of one of the stories, which our friend *Pantika* picks up on his travels, and kindly selects from a million and odd folio volumes, all written in the Tarshish tongue, to amuse his grand-daughter, or great-grand-daughter, Cydna, an extremely pretty girl for these old times, and one who could hardly promenade Regent Street or Pall Mall with impunity. Well, one tale is as good as another in a case of this kind; and to shew the modern-antique way in which our author dresses up his primeval ages we shall just skip over the beginning of this ancient novel.

The scene is laid moderately late, viz. at the accession of Solomon. The country is minutely described, and we are rejoiced to find it so different from what we had hitherto supposed. The "Towns (says Mr. Howitt) were small, antique, and quiet"—the houses had "low and varied gables"—"picturesque abodes were

scattered over the valleys"—and "trefoil" was widely cultivated. Ladies and gentlemen will have the goodness to perceive that this was the state of Judea in the time of Solomon; who, wise as he was, never could have devised such a picture of his kingdom. But a W. Howitt is worth two Solomons: a Howitt-sir to a pop-gun! From him we learn that the citizens of the (some) cities were "substantial" men and well to do. But his principal character is an agriculturist, in common parlance (before quaint phrases came so much into use) a farmer; and his account of him is unique. Jathiel, for that was his name, was a fine type of the Patriarchal race, before there were corn-laws or poor's-laws, or, in short, any laws to impede the prosperity of the cultivator of the earth. He wore a "broad hat" when he walked out of a morning; and when he rode, he bestrode "a large white ass, which, though full and sleek, was as grave as his master."

This single incident would seem to be enough for earthly happiness; for what can man desire more than to have his own ass to carry him his own way; but Jathiel had further gratifications. King David was an intimate friend of his; and when he skulked, the two had known what was what. So when David came to be king, he used to take a renovation at Jathiel's farm: the cronies rode out together (p. 16); and when they came home, his majesty was pleased to play on his harp to amuse the children, who sat upon his knee and clapped their hands at the noise. Not that they were judges of instrumental performance, but they liked the king's twanking, and applauded accordingly. It was natural, which cannot be said of the applause at our theatres.

Solomon, by a wonderful chance, also liked his father's friend; and when he came to the throne, was well pleased also to take a morning ride now and then over the farm with Jathiel in his broad brimmed hat. But his majesty was fonder of natural history than his predecessor, and though he paid him the compliment of gambadoing with the old farmer now and then, he rather preferred herbarising and studying botany with his son Dalphon.

Now far be it from us to enter into the family story founded on these introductory facts. How Mrs. Jathiel looked we will not tell. Neither shall we be portraiture her two daughters. Nay, we will abstain from recording why "the life of David (a beautiful specimen of biography), written by Gad the Prophet," was a favourite book with Jathiel. In short, we will say no more; and if the verisimilitude, the natural and characteristic aptitude of the work, to a few features of which we have pointed admiration, do not incite readers to search in these volumes for an accurate knowledge of ancient manners and history, we can only allege as our apology, that William Howitt's trash has been palmed upon us under the name of "Traditions"!!

The History and Antiquities of the Borough of Lyme Regis and Charmouth. By G. Roberts. With embellishments. 12mo. pp. 338. London, 1835, Bagster; Pickering; Lyme Regis, Landray, and Bennet and Dunster.

THE right honest patriotic feeling is never better exemplified than when, instead of embracing universal philanthropy, or adopting ultra-national or even national principles of action, it quietly yet zealously expends itself upon near and neighbourly duties, is witnessed in the love of family and home, or exerts an energy only a little more extended upon local illustrations and native sympathies. And we have a pleas-

ing proof of this in Mr. Roberts' volume. The publication is precisely that which a worthy and intelligent citizen might be expected to produce. Attached to all the objects which surround his birth-place; glad of its advance as a resort for sea-bathing and recreation; proud of its past distinction, and emulous to promote its future prosperity; our author has given us an account of Lyme Regis neither unworthy of its ancient claims upon attention, its present condition, nor his own credit as its historian.

Lyme Regis was of early celebrity; and some of its antiquities, especially in charters, &c. belong to the periods of our Henrys and Edwards. During the civil wars of the Stuarts and the protectorate of Cromwell, it came still more prominently forward as one of the strongholds of puritanism; and, from what is here stated, we gather that a leaven of sombre sectarianism remains with it to this hour, though curiously mingled with its adaptations to be a fashionable watering place. The situation is also rich in geological features; and organic deposits abound in its various strata.

Among other matters on which Mr. Roberts touches, we have been amused, and informed too, by his specimens of the West-country dialect: many of the words are singularly connected with northern and other tongues. Running over his vocabulary we should say that "barton, a demesne" is surely too extended a sense, as the termination *ton* means an inclosure: "bulbagg, a scarecrow, the evil spirit," is another reading for an insolent beggar who applied for alms with the Pope's *Bull* in his hand; "clitty, for close," is new to us; "clome, earthenware," must be from the Saxon *clæmen*, to close up with glutinous matter; "clum, to handle," is beyond our reach, and so is "coad, unhealthy," and "couchy, awkward," and "creem, a sudden shivering," and "croom, a little," and "cutler, to plot," and "drang, a narrow passage," and "dring, a crowd," and "forrel, the cover of a book," and "goile, ground where springs rise," and "meech, to play truant," and "nash, tender," and "slat, to throw," and "smeech, fine dust raised in the air." These are interesting to the etymologist. "Dumps, twilight," is probably from the Hebrew *dum*, silent, or the northern tongues, whence we have *dumb* and *dumps* both inferring silence. "Fadge, to fare," is good Gothic, and so is "fang, and tang, to earn, to get hold of." "Ker, dry stalks," is "keeks," the Welsh *cecys*, the French *cigue*, and the Latin *cicuta*. *Ort* is a common English word, and means scraps, not "any thing." "Soce, friends," seems to be from the Latin *socii*. "Want, a mole," is common from the Saxon *wond*, a hillock. The rest are, evidently, provincial corruptions; and odd modes of pronunciation, such as *you 'm* for *you are*, *chell*, I shall, *en*, him, &c. &c. &c.

Instead, however, of losing ourselves in one of our favourite labyrinths, when not very busy, we shall copy an extract from our author: "The commonwealth-men, during their long reign here, laboured successfully in the eradication of such games as prevailed: they did

* Since writing this, the use of the word by Shakespeare occurred to us; and we referred to the Commentaries on Hamlet's reply to Ophelia.

"This is miching Mallico: it means mischief." Here we learn, that "to mich" signified, originally, to keep hid out of the way; and was afterwards extended to mean, to rob. Thus, Shakespeare says of Prince Henry, "Shall the blessed son of heaven prove a micher? Shall the son of England prove a thief?" Chaucer, in the *Roman de la Rose*, translated *hierre* (which is *larron*, vulgar) by "micher," and there are other authorities in 1382, 1603, and 1631. "The word 'miching,'" says Henley, "is daily used in the west of England for playing truant."

—Ed. L. G.

not distinguish between the right use and abuse of the entertainments of the people. As Stow foresaw, open pastimes being suppressed, worse practices obtained in lieu of them. In the present day, no money transaction takes place among the lower orders, let the sum that changes hands be never so small, without recourse being had to the public-house, or beer-shop. Shows and sports were, as Mr. Brand observes, sometimes prostituted to riot and debauchery: yet the morals of our population have not improved by their desuetude. Randolph, in his poems, published in 1646, says of the puritans—

"These teach that dancing is a Jezebel,
And barley-break the ready way to hell;
The morrice idols, Whitsun ales, can be
But prophane reliques of a jubilee:
These, in a zeal 'express how much they do
The organs hate, have silenced bagpipes too;
And harmless May-poles all are railed upon,
As if they were the towers of Babylon."

It must not be forgotten, though there are many who inherit the puritans' dislike or hatred of dancing that are ignorant of the fact, that there was a certain kissing-dance, called a *brawl*, which was danced in those days. It was this that made Stubbes break out into this indignant strain: "What clipping, what culling, what kissing, and bussing, and smouching one of another!" When lace-making was carried on here, lovers had their initials entwined, worked on a piece of ornamental lace. Old Catherine Power, the last of the lace-makers, and likewise a fortune-teller, came to me some time before her death, to request a copy of certain initials to be worked in lace. I understood that, on taking home the order, she would just 'cut the cards'; a modified term for telling a fortune. It was formerly a custom for a woman to brew a barrel of beer, called 'groaning-drink,' for the use of the family and the gossips during her confinement. An anecdote was told me of a woman during the siege, who was nearly killed in bed by a ball at the storming of the town. Her enthusiasm was such that, instead of praying to be removed, she called out to those about her to carry the barrel of groaning-drink, to inspire the town-soldiers with courage."

"Of superstitious belief in witches and evil spirits, there still appear some traces. Our vessels, and many houses, have an old horse-shoe nailed up. No one now likes to own a belief in evil spirits or witches, but considers it would be a pity to receive harm from neglecting so easy a precaution!! In some chimneys a piece of bacon, stuck with pins, used to be suspended, to interrupt witches in their descent, and so prevent their visit. Toads that gained access to a cellar or house were ejected with the greatest care, and no injury was offered, because these were regarded, as being used as *familiars* by witches, with veneration or awe."

This we do not recollect, exactly, to have heard before. The annexed is another instance that our age is not yet quite cured of folly by the schoolmaster:

"It is believed that a seventh son can cure diseases, but that a seventh son of a seventh son can cure the king's evil. Such a favoured individual is really looked on with veneration. When at a farm-house four miles from Lyme, in 1828, engaged in taking a view, though the other children were made to stand off, one little urchin was allowed to lay hold of my pencil, &c. I saw that there was something particular in this child, and addressed his mother as follows: 'This little man appears to be a favourite; I presume he is your little Benjamin.' 'He's a seventh son, sir,' said the mother."

Affecting an air of surprise, I expressed myself at the instant as being one very anxious to know what a *seventh* son could do? The mother, a very civil woman, told me that 'she did think, to cure all diseases, should be the seventh son of a seventh son; but many folk do come to touch my son.' In April, 1826, a respectable-looking woman was engaged in collecting a penny from each of thirty young women, unmarried; the money to be laid out in purchasing a silver ring, to cure her son of epileptic fits. The money was to be freely given, without any consideration; or else the charm would have been destroyed. The young women gave their pence, because it would have been a pity for the lad to continue afflicted if the charm would cure him."

Of the famous citizens of Lyme we shall select one memoir, and with it finish our notice:

"Ignatius Jourdan occurs in the register, 'the sonne of William Jourdan,' August 17, 1561. His father had a large family, and was in narrow circumstances. Ignatius left Lyme at an early age, and settled in Exeter; where, in a servile occupation, he acquitted himself so as to attract the notice of his superiors, and subsequently met with that preferment which is the appropriate reward of assiduously cultivated natural abilities, united to personal worth. He rose to be an opulent merchant of that city, which he twice represented in parliament; and Isaac says, was sheriff for the county. In his prosperity troubles came upon him, which in a humbler station would have been avoided. Owing to some act in the administration of justice, when mayor, in which he went somewhat beyond the strict letter of the law in punishing some heinous offender, he attracted the notice of the Star Chamber, before which he was cited to appear. He was soon, however, acquitted by the lord-keeper. (See Hutchins, last edition, by Gough.) In the great plague of 1625, being *locum tenens* for the mayor of Exeter, he wrote letters to many towns in Devon, Dorset, and Somerset, to procure money to relieve the wants of the numerous poor. He laboured hard for a bill against adultery, which was brought in afterwards by the name of 'Jourdan's Bill;' and he was the first who promoted the bill for the observance of the Lord's-day, and against swearing. He died July 15th, 1640, aged 79, and left, besides several legacies to the poor of Guernsey and Jersey, 5*l*. to the poor of Lyme. His active and prolonged life furnished ample matter to F. Nicholls, minister of St. Mary Arches, Exon, who wrote his life, which was published in 1653."

We should like to see how far his Sabbath-bill resembled that brought into the last parliament, just to ascertain how much wiser we had grown within two centuries!

The History of Boroughs and Municipal Corporations, &c. By Serjeant Mereweather and A. J. Stephens, F.R.S. &c.

[Third notice.]

FROM the Roman era, to which the extracts and remarks in our last No. chiefly applied, we come to a far more essential time, the *Saxon period*. This has, consequently, been searched and investigated with all the authors' diligence and judgment; and the fruits are not unworthy of the labour.

"In entering (they truly state) upon the Saxon period of our history, as contra-distinguished from the Roman, we should advert, in the first instance, to that acknowledged spirit of liberty which has been allowed by all his-

torians to have pervaded the institutions of our German ancestors, and to the more popular character of their government; the people, in a greater or less degree, interfering in almost all the weightier matters of the state, the making of war or peace, the administration of justice, the regulation of police, and the contribution to the public exigencies. The devastation effected by the Saxons, so forcibly described by the venerable Bede, in a great degree obliterated the traces of the Roman institutions, which those civilised people would, no doubt, have otherwise left behind them. We must, therefore, principally look to the Saxon laws and manners, in order to ascertain the state of the people at this time; for if the historians who assert that the language, customs, and political institutions of the country were totally changed, are not to the letter strictly correct, yet there is every reason to believe that they in substance nearly approached the truth. However, the first Saxon invaders were, probably, like the Romans, so much engaged in the turmoils of war and securing their acquisitions, that their institutions, for some considerable period after their first landing in this country, were rather military than civil, and we have now few traces left of their earliest political government."

"The earliest records we now possess, upon which reliance can be placed, are found in this era of our history; and though these are but few in number, still they undoubtedly afford a distinct view of the different classes of society, their relative importance, and sufficient indications of their rights and privileges to illustrate the present subject of inquiry. It must always be remembered, that nothing has occurred down to the present time to alter the class or description of persons who, at the close of the Saxon dynasty, were called 'Burgesses;' and that it is in these times we are to direct our researches for the class, description, duties, and privileges of the body of men who, from the commencement of the Saxon government (if not before), were called 'Freemen.'"

The authors proceed to examine and analyse the Saxon codes as they occurred under Ethelbert, Lothaire, Witred, Ina,† Alfred, &c.; the whole of which is interesting information. We now begin to observe the clearer development of that general system of mutual responsibility by which the police of this country was in these early times protected, and to which all the subjects of the realm were required to conform; and it is not a little remarkable that the Eastern laws for the government of Hindostan, to which we referred in our review of the History of Gujerat (see *Lit. Gaz.* No. 942), are precisely similar in principle, and even in many of their details are identical with our Saxon laws!!‡

* The following, belonging to this period, is curious, and may entertain some readers, though it has frequently been stated. "With reference to the frequent mention, in early charters, particularly those of London, of Scot or Scotalie, or common contribution for liquor, it may here be observed, in order to prove the attention which our ancient laws paid to the security of the people at these convivial meetings, and to the protection of every man's house, it is expressly provided, 'that if any man shall trip up another where men drink, he shall pay a fine, as well to the person injured, as to the owner of the house, and to the king.'"

† The third section, concerning work on Sundays, directs, that if a bondman works on a Sunday by order of his master he shall be free; and if a freeman works on that day without the order of his superior, he shall lose his liberty, or 6*0s*."

‡ It is also a curious historical fact, that an analogous system of police prevails in China to that which was used by our Saxon ancestors in this country: thus every city is divided into wards, and every ward has a principal, who takes care of a certain number of houses. He is answerable for every thing that happens; and if there should chance to be any tumult that the mandarin is

The laws of Edward the Elder (A.D. 901-24) succeed; and by the first section "No one is to buy without the town; and this is the origin of the connexion between the municipal rights and government of towns with trade; in order to prevent the facilities which would have been afforded to thieves to dispose of the property they had stolen. Promiscuous sales in privacy were forbidden; and therefore every thing was to be brought into the town to be publicly disposed of, which afforded a remedy against the sale of stolen property, at the same time that it effectually prevented forestalling, which the law at all times endeavoured to restrain." Then came the laws of Athelstan (A.D. 924-40), and during his time the *Judicia Civitatis Lundonie* are supposed to have been framed. "By a former law, the theft of a person under twelve years was to be excused; and no youth should lose his life under fifteen, unless he should defend himself, or fly, or refuse to give himself up." Humane and considerate legislation, more truly founded on a knowledge of human nature than much of the sanguinary code which has disgraced more enlightened (?) times. The laws of Edmund come next (940-946); and then the laws of Edgar (959-975), by which "relative to the rights of the people, it is provided, that 'no one shall appeal to the king unless he is denied law and right at his own home.' This affords a decisive proof of the anxiety of our ancestors, that the laws should, as far as possible, be administered locally—providing, nevertheless, for the weightier matters being submitted to the king."

"Persons of infamous reputation seem at all times, in the early periods of our institutions, to have been dealt with as not entitled to the benefits or protection of the law;—and, according to the language of the charter of London, which we shall see hereafter, as ordinarily translated, they were not 'law-worthy.' For having by their repeated breaches of the law shewn their contempt of it, and that they would not be bound by it, they were in return excluded from those rights under it which others enjoyed—and were considered as out-laws. Thus we find in this section, that every man who had been often accused in his borough, and was found unfaithful to the people, and did not attend the 'gemote,' that is, the sheriff's tourn, or court leet, those of the 'gemote' (viz. the suitors of the court leet) should go to him, and he should find a pledge if he could; if he could not, he was to be seized in any possible manner, whether alive or dead, and he should lose all that he had, and pay to his accuser the just ransom of his crime; and the lord should have half his land, and the hundred the rest. The latter provision, for the forfeiture of half his property to the hundred, being an indemnification to them for the liabilities they might be subjected to on account of the acts of the criminal. Part of which principles are left in operation to this day, in proceedings against the hundred."

What straight-forwardness, and yet what wisdom, what simple, and yet what effective machinery, do these rules of government display. Have all the tortuous inventions and fictions of law, have all the complications in the machinery and the doublings in its workings, during the last eight hundred years improved us? or have not the ways to right and justice been rendered only longer, more uncertain

not immediately informed of, he is severely punished. Masters of families are equally responsible for the conduct of their children and servants; and those in authority are rendered culpable when their inferiors, who should pay them obedience and reverence, have committed any criminal acts.

beset with legalised thieves and protected robbers, and the tolls too expensive for the poor man to pass?

A supplement to the laws of Edgar led to the establishment of the jury. "The number of the jury or purgators is expressly defined; in large boroughs they are to be 33, in smaller they are limited to 12; and as the minimum would be the most likely to be generally adopted (these duties being at that time burdensome), it is probable that from hence sprang the number of 12 for a jury. And this early difference in the numbers, the less being applied to the smaller boroughs, may have given origin to the grand and petit jury." The laws of Ethelred (979-1016) are in the same tone; they "direct the giving of pledges, and make further provision for the breach of them; the ransoms to be paid—the punishment of flight—and the ultimate punishment of outlawry. And they also state, that every lord is to have his 'hired men' in his own pledge;—and he is to be responsible for their acts. The provisions for purchases and exchanges in the presence of pledges and witnesses are repeated, and also for the proceedings against those who are of bad repute."

If there be wealth now o' days there is no such thing as this 'bad repute.' Wealth makes any man respectable; but this is owing to progress of knowledge and the advance of civilisation!

The laws of Canute, and those called of Edward the Confessor (but, doubtless, compiled at a later period), are next described. In the latter, outlaws were designated as "wolf's-head," and liable to be hunted and slain accordingly. This lasted till the reign of King John. The following quotations appear worthy of notice:—

"The 19th section relates to captives—enumerating cities, boroughs, castles, and villis; all of which may, therefore, reasonably be assumed to differ from each other;—and were we now to describe them, from what we have seen of the Saxon institutions, and what we have collected from subsequent documents and charters, we should say that every city is a borough, but not every borough a city; and that both of them returned members to parliament; the former not as a city, but as a borough: that the castle, whether of a city or borough, was distinct from it—as many still existing abundantly testify—that a vill was a small town where population was collected together, but not being of sufficient importance to be made a borough, remained part of the county in which it was situated. * * * The 29th section declares the Jews, and all their goods, to belong to the king. * * * Before we leave this period, it should be observed, that even after the close examination we have made of the Saxon laws, and the numerous extracts which have been submitted to the reader, there is not a single trace, from the commencement to the end, of any thing in the slightest degree resembling a corporation; nor of any thing that warrants the supposition, that the reeve, either of the shire or of the borough, or the inhabitants within the shire or borough, had any power of selecting either individuals, or any class of persons, who were to be distinguished from others, excepting by that broad distinction to which we have before alluded—of the freemen—and those dependent upon their lords. The language of all the laws, from Ethelbert to Edward the Confessor, is the same, 'omnes liberi homines—every free man,' is to be in pledge, &c. In other places, *universi quicunque*, and other words of universal and

general application; nothing justifying any selection but that founded upon irresponsibility from defect of property, general bad repute, or infamy of character, to which we have already referred in going through these laws, and to which we shall have occasion again to allude in the subsequent histories of several of our boroughs."

Herewith we arrive at the Norman conquest, and the natural end of this paper.

(To be continued.)

The Mardens; and the Daventrys. Tales, by the Author of "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," &c. 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1835. Saunders and Otley.

THE Tale of the *Mardens* is similar in its dénouement to that fervid sketch which has, rather too recently for the effect of the present attempt, been made familiar to the public; wherein a secret murderer is convicted, after a trial which had seemed to establish his innocence, through an inadvertent admission, and an uncalled for effort to make assurance doubly sure, and take a bond of Fate.

The second, the *Daventrys*, portrays in striking colours the hapless condition of the persecuted Jews in the time of Cœur de Lion; and has a deep and tragic interest. Both are well written, but, perhaps, too diffusely; inasmuch as we find it impossible to select any extract within reasonable compass, to serve as an example of the work. This being the case, we must content ourselves with stating, that Miss Pardoe displays high descriptive powers, and involves her *dramatis personæ* in continual and deep action, so as to carry her readers along with her in a very skilful manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Politics; Pamphlets, &c.—We have nothing to do with party politics; but as preserving a historical and literary record of the publications of the day, we are bound to notice every branch of issue. *Sketch of Lord Durham's Political Career*, a duodecimo volume of 400 pages, is enthusiastic in its eulogy upon the noble earl, whom it declares to be pre-eminently entitled to the gratitude and confidence of his country. *Sir R. Peel's Address Examined*, by a Conservative Whig. Pp. 31. (Ridgways).—Written dispassionately and in the tone of a gentleman, it generally contends that Sir R. Peel's policy cannot be the nation's. *Calm Consideration of the Present State of Public Affairs, with Remarks on E. L. Bulwer's Letter*, by a Liberal Conservative. Pp. 56. (Pickering).—Very strenuous the other way, and vehemently appealing to all the intelligent ranks of the community to be firm, and save the country from anarchy and revolution. *England, France, Russia, and Turkey*. 3d edition. (Ridgways).—There are many comprehensive views of our foreign policy in this pamphlet: its conclusion is that Russia is not so powerful for aggression as is generally represented; and that if England opposes her, France must of necessity adopt the same course. *A New System of Taxation*, by George Dickinson. Pp. 63. (Ridgways; Dover, May).—Mr. Dickinson proposes a system of almost entire change in finance and taxation; considering the payment in gold of what was borrowed in paper to have unhinged the just equilibrium of all our relations, and plunged us into almost universal distress. *Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury*, &c. by a Curate. Pp. 31. (Wilson).—Our curate, if not a wolf, is perhaps a bit of a fox in sheep's wool: at any rate his arguments against the church are fleecing hosiery. *Essay on Church Patronage*. Pp. 48. (Edinburgh, Blackwood; London, Cadell).—In this the author, the Rev. Mr. John Sinclair, of Edinburgh, we believe, takes a view of the early patronage of the church, and contends that the people never possessed the right of choosing their own ministers, and that when this power was usurped by democratic influence it led to horrid discord, bloodshed, and the prostration of true religion. *An Address to the Curates of the Church of England, on Church Reform*, by a Clergyman of the Establishment. Pp. 60. (Norwich and London, Simpkin and Marshall). The production of a pretty thorough-going church reformer, who does not profess the highest respect for the highest dignitaries. He is all for the popular election of parochial and other ministers. *Manifesto of a Neutral*. Pp. 42. (Richardson).—A second edition, which seems to shew what we did not believe, that moderate or rather "neutral" counsels have their listeners even in these outrageously turbulent times. *Considerations to Remove Hirelings out of the Church*. (Cleave).—A cheap reprint of one of Milton's tracts, adapted to the assailing storm of the present time. *Emancipation Unmasked*. Pp. 28. (Churton).—A letter to Lord Aber-

deen, which holds that, without encouraging the emigration of labourers, &c. to the colonies, they must be lost. *Brooks's Two and Twenty Reasons*, &c. Pp. 24. (Lundel).—Cogent practical reasons against large unions of parishes under the new poor's laws.

Parliamentary Test-Book, 1833. (London, E. Wilson).—A useful pocket volume, with a list of the members elected to the new parliament, with extracts from their speeches, votes, advertisements, &c. from which their declared political creed may be known. An alphabetical list of the constitutions and state of the various polls is an acceptable addition.

Sees, by T. Seppings. Pp. 53. (London, Simpkin and Marshall; Hatchard).—An extremely well digested and well arranged view of the dignitaries of the church; by which all the information, which the public might seek, of their names, jurisdictions, consecrations, translations, &c. &c. is made manifest in a brief and clear manner.

Charles Lamb.—A small but eloquent and affectionate tribute to the memory of his late friend, C. Lamb, has been circulated under this title by Mr. E. Moxon. It does honour to his taste and feelings.

Elia. First Series. A New Edition. 12mo. Pp. 340. (London, Moxon).—The quaint, fanciful, and pleasing Essays of Elia must ever be welcome to the public; and we feel grateful to the publisher for seizing the opportunity of a recent, though melancholy, interest, to bring forward a new edition of them. This volume contains twenty-eight of Mr. Lamb's most characteristic papers: replete with his neat points and natural turns. The prevalence of kindly feelings throws a charm over all the rest; and a more agreeable book either for the friendly circle or for solitude could not be selected.

Standard Novels. No. XLIV.: *Hajji Baba*, by J. Morier, Esq. (London, Bentley).—Our old and admired friend, *Hajji Baba*, in one volume; why, it is an oriental pearl of price, sold for nothing, or rather given away. Most entertaining amusement, and a complete, though comic, picture of Persian manners are here blended together; and at this time, when the details of affairs in Persia occupy the public prints, must, we think, be peculiarly acceptable.

A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain, by M. H. Bloxham. 12mo. pp. 201. (London, Pickering; Nichols and Son; Leicester, Coombe, Jun.).—More than "A Glimpse": a very judicious and satisfactory epitome of the subject from the earliest period, and quite sufficient to convey a good idea of it all its parts to the inquisitive mind. It is a volume we can warmly recommend to the public, as being full of correct and curious information on subjects of much interest to every cultivated taste. The cuts are well executed, and add much to the value of the performance. *The Curate's Modern Novels*, Vol. II. Pelham. A capital continuation of a truly popular undertaking. The series so got up and embellished, and so cheap, must extend the fame even of the author of *Pelham*, far and wide.

The Rhetorical Class-Book, &c. &c., by Henry Innes, Teacher of Elocution, &c. 12mo. pp. 346. (London, Lintin).—In these times, when speechifying seems to be the chief end of all men's lives, and from house to hustings, and from public to private meeting, little else is heard but speeches and oratory, surely a book on elocution would be desirable. Mr. Innes' rules are judicious; his selections for exercises various and appropriate. A specimen by the same author, with a spelling-book annexed, also deserves commendation.

The Architectural Director, Parts X. and XI., by John Billington, Architect. (London, Bennet).—With this publication a very neat volume and a very useful work is completed. Above a hundred plates and tables added and illustrated it.

Leaves of the Crown Cyclopaedia, No. LXIII.: *Biography*, Vol. I. (London, Longman and Co.).—A wide field is here opened, for the biography of literary and scientific men is inexhaustible. The present volume is confined to the glories of Italy, and memoirs of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, L. de Medici, Bojardo, Berni, Ariosto, and Machiavelli, worthily illuminate the page.

Bibliotheca Theologica. An extensive Catalogue of Theological Books, Methodically Arranged, with an Appendix of Books in Oriental Literature. 12mo. pp. 417. (Oxford, Talboys).—An excellently arranged and very copious catalogue of no fewer than 5182 theological works, which our worthy bibliopole at Oxford has on sale for the students of that university. The library is worthy of the place, and of his diligence and enterprise; and many of the volumes, both English and foreign, are of much rarity and importance.

Upon a Syrian New Testament of 1706, we find the following note:—"From an official report lately published in Holland, containing the results of an enquiry made by order of the Dutch government, it clearly appears that Holland is justly entitled to the honour of the invention of stereotype printing, and that this work was the first so printed. The inventor was the Rev. John Müller, minister of the reformed church at Leyden. It is rather extraordinary, that such an invention should have been allowed to drop into oblivion."

The Book of Trades; or, Circles of the Useful Arts. Pp. 356. (Glasgow, Griffin and Co.; London, Tegg).—With a frontispiece of a left-handed, punchy, Glasgow sign-painter at his work, this is a capital little quarto, giving brief accounts of all the trades and manufactures in use amongst us. It must convey much valuable intelligence to youthful readers; to whom we cordially recommend it, as well as the prints by which it is cleverly illustrated.

Solwyn in Search of a Daughter, and other Tales, by the

* Page 31, *Reston* is, we presume, a misprint for *Keaton*.

Author of "Tales of the Moors," &c. 3 vols. (London, Saunders and Orley.)—The talents of the fair author have been acknowledged in every way; and we have only to say, now, that her lucubrations in a collected form shew that her periodical parents had sound discrimination, and herself much taste and ability.

British and Braying's History, &c. of the late Houses of Parliament and Ancient Palaces, &c. of Westminster. No. II. (London, Weale.)—This No. contains an interesting summary of the proceedings of Henry III. whose works, both in architecture and painting, are peculiarly important as respects the present history. The three embellishments are most praiseworthy; and the plan of the late and still standing buildings, with the line of the destruction by fire marked upon it, is distinct and useful for the understanding of that disaster.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

MR. LAMBERT in the chair.—Read a paper on the character and habits of the West Indian lizard (*Anolis bullaris* of Cuvier), by R. H. Schomburgk; and a communication from William Money, Esq. addressed to the president, giving an account of a goat in his possession having produced, on the 11th instant, five kids at a birth—all perfectly formed; an unusual occurrence among ruminant animals.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

MR. LAMBERT "On a sculptured historical monument lately brought from Phenicia, and now in the possession of Lord Prudhoe." The above was the subject for Friday evening in the last week.

ECLECTIC SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Eclectic Society of London, on Tuesday week, the Director in the chair, Dr. Waller gave his lecture on the transference of blood. He commenced by observing, that the idea of the operation was entertained in times of remote antiquity, as might be gathered from the story of the sorceress Medea, whom Ovid thus makes to address the daughters of Pelias:

"Quidne me dubitatis inertes?
Stringite, ait, gladios, veteremque haurite cruorem,
Ut replam vacuas juvenilli sanguine venas:
In manibus vestris vita est, atqueque parentis."

But the ancients had no other notions than by the substitution of young and healthy blood in place of the aged and corrupted fluid, to restore the juvenility and vigour of the patient; for they conceived the cause of all diseases, and even the debility of old age, to exist in the deteriorated state of the blood. The advocates for transfusion accept not this theory, still less do they advise the operation in disease or disorganisation of parts. They contemplate the operation solely in cases where, by a sudden loss of the vital fluid by accident, or during parturition, the patient is placed in jeopardy of immediate death. The lecturer proceeded to enumerate the various experiments made by Dr. Blundell and himself on the dog and the horse, in the course of which the objections of the opponents of the operation were constantly kept in view, and the result was stated to be a perfect conviction of the safety, the utility, and the necessity, of the operation. In proof was instanced a case of a dog deprived of all other sustenance being kept alive for three weeks by the injection every day of blood into the jugular vein, and dying then, apparently rather from the daily irritation of the wound than want of nourishment. In the prosecution of these experiments, the fact was established that an animal may be rescued from death by the introduction into the system of the blood of an animal of another species, but he infallibly dies in a short time. The Doctor then proceeded to combat the objections made against the operation, leaving out of the question the experiments of Lower and Denys in the seventeenth

century, who used only the blood of brutes, and expected it to be successful in pulmonary consumption and mortification! He stated, the objections might be reduced to three: 1st. The inadequacy of so small a quantity of blood as a few ounces to supply the loss of so many pounds as frequently escape in profuse hæmorrhage; 2d. The danger of introducing atmospheric air into the venous system, a single bubble of which has been said to be instantly fatal to life; and, 3d. The danger of producing inflammation of the vein. To the first, he opposed the facts, that in four cases in which he performed the operation, when the patients were sinking into the embraces of death, and in which all known remedies were hopeless, in every case the operation was successful by the transfusion of a few ounces of blood. To the second objection he answered, that he had injected *three pints* of air into the vein of a horse, which, so far from dying instantly, lived twelve hours afterwards. In reply to the third objection, the Doctor stated, that no venous inflammation has ever followed his own operations; and that, if it should be of frequent or constant occurrence, the operation would be justified on the common axiom of a choice of evils. The lecturer concluded by emphatically observing, that no patient, dying solely from loss of blood, should be allowed to perish without that chance of life being given which the operation fairly presents. The lecture was illustrated by paintings, shewing the various stages of the operation, and the instruments exhibited, and their uses explained; and was concluded amidst the warm applause of a crowded auditory, of which a large portion consisted of members of the medical profession.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MR. OGILBY called the attention of a late meeting for scientific business to a specimen of an Irish otter, taken near Newton Lema-vaddy. On account of the intensity of its colouring, which approaches nearly to black, both on the upper and under surface; of the less extent of the pale colour beneath the throat, as compared with the common otter, *Lutra vulgaris*, Linn. as it exists in England; and of some difference in the size of the ears, and in the proportions of other parts, Mr. Ogilby has long considered the Irish otter as constituting a distinct species; and he feels strengthened in this view of the subject by the peculiarity of habitation and manners. It is, in fact, to a considerable extent a marine animal, being found chiefly along the coast of the county of Antrim, living in hollows and caverns formed by the scattered masses of the basaltic columns of that coast, and constantly betaking itself to the sea when alarmed or hunted. It feeds chiefly on the salmon; and as it is consequently injurious to the fishery, a premium is paid for its destruction; and there are many persons who make a profession of hunting it, earning a livelihood by the reward paid for it and by disposing of its skin. Mr. Ogilby stated his intention of comparing it minutely with the common otter as soon as he should be enabled to do so by the possession of entire subjects, and especially of attending to the comparison of the osteological structures.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the ordinary meeting on Monday evening, Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, V. P., in the chair, fellows were elected, candidates for admission proposed, and various donations of books, &c. announced. Read, a paper "On the increase of wealth and expenditure in the various classes of

society, as indicated by the returns made to the tax-office, exports and imports, and savings-banks," by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes. It is the object of the writer to shew, from a comparison of recent with former returns, the progressive increase which has taken place within the last few years in the wealth and expenditure of this country, in regard to the various articles of luxury and staple commodities of trade, the rental of houses, and the deposits made in the savings-banks, thereby creating an increased annual expenditure, which is the certain representative of increased capital. Thus, in the interval between 1820 and 1832, we have, in the number of horses for the saddle, an increase of 7810, requiring (at an estimate of 40*l.* for the keep of each horse) an annual expenditure of 312,400*l.*, representing, at 4 per cent, an increased capital of 7,810,000*l.* In like manner, the number of carriages increased 7489; so that, assuming at a moderate calculation, the cost necessary for the support of each carriage, including keep of horses, servants, and other appurtenances, to average 250*l.*, we have an increased annual expenditure of 1,872,000*l.*, requiring a capital of 46,800,000. Male domestic servants, armorial bearings, gamekeepers, and game-certificates, sporting and other dogs, race-horses, &c. &c., have also undergone, in the same period, a considerable increase; to such an extent, it would seem, as would require an increased annual expenditure of 282,280*l.*, and representing, consequently, a capital of 7,057,000*l.* In regard to the staple commodities of trade, imported *cotton*, it appears, increased 88 per cent in the ten years between 1824 and 1833, making the increased capital devoted to this staple amount to 4,138,918*l.* In 1832 the quantity of *wool* was 27,748,912 lbs., and in 1833, it was 30,618,503 lbs., manifesting an increase in one year of 42½ per cent. Hence, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., the increased capital thus employed in one year was 890,226*l.* The increase in the last year, in the declared value of woollen exports, was 18½ per cent.

The quantity of *silk* for home consumption for 1832 was 4,392,073 lbs. and for 1833, 4,758,453 lbs., being an increase of 8½ per cent; but the increase in the export value of these years was 40 per cent. An average of ten years' importation for home consumption, from 1814 to 1823, gives 1,580,000 lbs. per annum, but an average for the next ten years gives 3,651,810 lbs. per annum; the improvement being to the amazing extent of 131 per cent. At 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. the increased capital in this period devoted to silk was 1,657,435*l.* Linen and flax for home consumption in 1832 amounted to 995,512 cwt., and in 1833 to 1,127,736 cwt., being an increase in the last year of 13½ per cent. The improvement in the export value in the same year was to the extent of 23½ per cent. The increased capital devoted to flax in the seven years between 1827 and 1833 was 6,829,095*l.*; the increase in quantity in that period over the preceding seven years being at the rate of 46½ per cent. In regard to *iron*, it appears that the export value in 1832 was 1,190,748*l.*, and in 1833, 1,425,723*l.*; being an increase of 19½ per cent. In the two years between 1832 and 1834 the increase in the number of British ships entering the port of London, was 574 ships, and 104,528 tons; the former being an improvement over preceding periods of 15·3 per cent, and the latter of 14·3 per cent. Thus, for 574 ships of 104,528 tons, at 13*l.* per ton, the increased capital applied to this object in the two years before mentioned, amounted to 1,358,864*l.* The increase of foreign shipping in the same period

was, in regard to number, in the rate of 20·8 per cent, and to tonnage in the rate of 20·7 per cent.

Recapitulating Col. Sykes' statements of the respective increase between 1820 and 1832, of the number of individuals employed in the purposes of trade and manufacture paying duty, — and consisting of shopmen, warehousemen, porters, clerks, book-keepers, travellers, stage-coachmen, waiters, &c. &c., — we find that they amount to 32,968 persons, and that the increased annual expenditure necessary for their support would, at four per cent, require an increased capital of nearly sixty millions.

According to Mr. Pratt, the number of depositors in savings-banks in England and Ireland, between November 1831 and November 1833, increased 45,755; and the additional amount deposited was 1,403,464*l*. The total number of depositors in all the banks was 476,156, and the whole amount deposited, 15,715,111*l*. The increase in England in the above period, amounting to eight per cent, and in Ireland (a fact no less gratifying than extraordinary, considering the state of that distracted country) to twenty-five per cent.

Lastly, in regard to the population of England, the increase between 1821 and 1831 has been in the ratio of 11·3 per cent; and for the entire population of Great Britain and Ireland, in the same period, in the ratio of 11·8 per cent. The increase in the poor's-rates during the same interval, was 26·1. Crime, unfortunately, appears to have increased disproportionately beyond the increase of the population, the increase in the commitments, between 1821 and 1831, being 44·3 per cent. In 1821, the commitments to the population were 1 in 866; and in 1831, they were 1 in 636 persons.

Col. Sykes's excellent paper affords a happy illustration of what may be effected by any individual possessing ability and research in collating facts with the view to deduce from them useful and satisfactory results, and enlighten us, as in this case, on so complex a subject as that of taxation. Such views fully illustrate the principles held out by the prospectus — "to illustrate the condition and prospects of society," and thus enable us at all times to refer to them for every information connected with our national economy, which it may be desirable for us to know.

The business of the evening terminated with the reading of a paper of a very instructive and interesting character, on the political administration of the Venetian states, being a further compilation by the indefatigable Mr. Drinkwater, from Quadri's Statistical Account of Venice, already noticed in a former number.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, Dr. Ryan in the chair.—Fellows were admitted. Dr. Sigmond, the secretary, made some observations on the different presents which were laid on the table, consisting of the Fungus Melitensis, a tincture prepared from it, and a drawing of the rock on which it grows; specimens of the Galangal root and of the Zedoary, presented by Mr. Iliff; and from Mr. Rees, Kino and the Nauclea Gambeer. Dr. Sigmond stated, that Dr. Walsh had already written for the Society an essay upon the Fungus Melitensis, and had described the fearful manner of gathering it — the collector being obliged to suspend himself on a bridge of ropes, which was thrown over the sea, and hung from the two sides of the precipice, much in the same manner as a suspension bridge — and it agreed exactly with the drawing now laid before

the Society. He then spoke of the Galangal root, of which there were two species; — he pointed out the rings which served to distinguish the lesser from the greater. The plant from which the latter was obtained was now known, and was cultivated in the Botanic Garden at Calcutta; but not so with the former, although Dr. Roxburgh had done all in his power to ascertain it, as both species were very highly prized in China, and by the native doctors in India, in the cure of dyspepsia. The Zedoary root had occupied also much attention, but it was still a matter of doubt from what plant it was obtained; — the three species had been enumerated by Dr. Ainslie. The next drug, the Kino, was still more doubtful; for, notwithstanding the labours of the great botanists, they could not decide from what tree it came; and so various were the opinions, that even the three principal colleges ascribed it to three different plants — the Dublin to the *Eucalyptus resinifera*, the Edinburgh to the *Butea Frondosa*, and the London College, upon the authority of Parke, to the *Pterocarpus*, and with this opinion Dr. Paris and other eminent pharmacopologists coincided. It was now, however, ascribed to the Nauclea Gambeer. Whilst speaking on this subject, he wished to shew to the Society the very extraordinary state in which the tincture was commonly found in the druggists' shops. He exhibited two glasses in which it had been kept, and on which some very curious incrustation appeared; together with a large mucilaginous deposit, which rendered it quite unfit for use: he stated this to arise from the proof spirit not keeping in solution the whole of the vegetable matter; — it had escaped notice, as far as he was aware, but it would doubtless now attract the attention of the College of Physicians. Mr. Iliff then gave the result of his trials of the Fungus Melitensis, from which he had experienced much disappointment; — it had been celebrated all over Europe as a styptic at one period. It had not, however, answered his expectation. Dr. Ryan announced, that at the next meeting Mr. Hanam would describe his mode of making an Herbarium, and Professor Everitt would deliver an experimental lecture on the new product from the deadly Nightshade.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

Notes on the Review of Rosellini, in last week's Literary Gazette.

It occurred to us, on reading the *Edinburgh Review*, that there was something in Herodotus which bore strongly on the reasoning of the reviewer; but, in the bustle of the hour, we could not precisely call to mind what it was. Since then, we have referred to the father of history, and found the following passage, which is well worth the critic's consideration at least, if it does not take away all the grounds of his argument. It occurs in the *Polymnia*, where the author is enumerating and describing the component forces in the army of Xerxes.

"The eastern Ethiopians (for two kinds served in the expedition) were stationed with the Indians, and did not at all differ from the others in form, but in their language, and in their hair. For the oriental Ethiopians have long straight hair: but the hair of the Lybian Ethiopians is more curled than that of any other people. The arms and habit of the Asiatic Ethiopians were almost the same with those of the Indians; but, instead of a helmet, they wore the skin of a horse's head, stripped off with the ears and mane; and contrived in such a manner, that the mane might serve as a crest, while the ears stood erect. They used the skins of cranes to defend themselves, instead of shields."

The Pharaoh to whom the building of the third pyramid is ascribed was, by mistake, in

a few early copies, printed Mancheses instead of *Mencheres*, near the bottom of our first page.

With regard to the picture, a peculiarity has occurred to us which did not strike us at first sight. We stated, that the three darkest figures in the lower division were Egyptians, though the one in the centre was employed in the same servile work of brick-making as the Jewish captives. It is curious to remark his slight covering: it is not like the other Egyptians, but, in form, resembles that of the Jews. Was he a criminal condemned to hard and degrading public labour? If we look at the attitudes and the implements held by his countrymen, we should be inclined to that opinion.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

SIR JOHN RENNIE in the chair.—A paper, by Dr. Marshall Hall, "On the human bone," was partly read. Appendix to a former paper, "On human osteology," by Dr. Adam. This appendix contains linear representations of various dimensions of the bones of the human body, both male and female, with a view to facilitate the comparison of the human frame with that of other animals, and reduce it to definite laws. The author states, that many of the rectilinear dimensions of human bones, appear to be multiples of one unit, namely, the breadth of the cranium directly over the external passage of the ear, a dimension which he has found to be the most invariable in the body. No division of that dimension was found by him to measure the other dimensions so accurately, as that by seven, or its multiples. Of such seventh parts, there appear to be twelve in the longitudinal extent of the back, and ninety-six in the height of the whole body.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. AMYOTT in the chair.—Mr. Trevelyan communicated some extracts from the correspondence of an ancestor of his in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Among them was a petition from Lord Powis to the king for the sum of 500 marks due to his late father, as the reward offered for the apprehension of a Welsh rebel. Also, particulars of Henry the Eighth's proceedings in France in 1513; the surrender to him of Terouenne after the Battle of Spurs; the entrance of the king and the emperor* into the town; and the subsequent destruction of the fortifications, which are described as remarkably strong. Some extracts were read from a volume communicated by Mr. Hallam, containing several curious documents and letters illustrative of passing events in the time of James the First.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	Geographical, 9 P.M.
	College of Physicians, 9 P.M.
	Medical, 8 P.M.
	Royal Academy, 8 P.M.
	Mr. Westmacott's Lectures on Sculpture.
	Mary-le-bone Literary and Scientific Institution, 8½ P.M.
	Mr. Phillips on Vocal Music.
	Zoological, 8½ P.M.
	Scientific Business.
TUESDAY.....	Med. and Chirurgial, 8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.
	Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.
	Society of Arts, 7½ P.M.
	Geological, 8½ P.M.
WEDNESDAY	London Institution, 7 P.M.

* The emperor was at that time serving as a volunteer in Henry's army.

THURSDAY... Royal Society, 8½ P.M.
Antiquaries, 8 P.M.
Royal Society of Literature,
4 P.M.
Royal Academy, 8 P.M.
Mr. Howard's Lectures on
Painting.
FRIDAY..... Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.
Mr. Brande's Lecture on the Ma-
nufacture of Floor-Cloth.
SATURDAY..... Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[Second notice.]

MANY of the most attractive works in this exhibition have been already before the public, and have been noticed in our pages. We therefore pass them by, and proceed with the novelties; merely observing, that it seems hardly fair towards the latter that the former should occupy the best places in the Gallery.

No. 418. *The Appointed Hour*. T. R. Herbert.—One of the most painfully exciting works that we have ever seen. It is impossible to look at it without a shudder. The hour of assignation between two fond lovers has arrived; the signal has been given; the sound of the guitar has ceased; but, alas! the youth has been silently stretched on the pavement by the stiletto of a rival; and the next step which the happy and unconscious female, who is descending a flight of steps, will take, must be on his corpse! The assassin is stealing off in the background; and imagination anticipates the shriek of horror and despair that must accompany the dreadful discovery. As in the case of martyrdoms, and other subjects of a similar nature, the masterly skill with which this picture is painted only renders it the more distressing.

No. 504. *Warreners of former Days going out*. C. Hancock.—It is not surprising that artists should draw upon the "olden time" for subjects for their pencil; as in character and costume they generally come recommended by qualities of a highly pictorial nature. Although the animals constitute the principal portion of this performance, and are admirably executed, the figures are very appropriate, and are happily introduced. The chiaroscuro also is exceedingly effective.

There are many excellent examples of portraiture in the Gallery: for instance, No. 205, *A Study from the Contemporary and Friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Wilson, &c.* R. Rothwell; let Sir William Beechey deny the resemblance if he can; No. 87, *The Librarian*, J. Wood; a most characteristic resemblance of the late lamented Stothard; No. 49, *Female Head*, Mrs. W. Carpenter, who, we sincerely regret to hear, has been for some time so seriously indisposed as to be incapable of using her pencil; No. 166, *A School-boy—a Study*; and No. 172, *Childhood—a Study*, J. Partridge; two charming performances; No. 57, *Golden Hours*, E. T. Parris; the elegance of which has already elicited our admiration; No. 221, *Study from Nature*, F. R. Say; &c. &c. But, surely, the introduction of even the finest works in this department of art is a violation of the rules of the institution: *N'est ce pas?*

No. 24. *A Lane Scene*; No. 179, *Rouen, Morning*. C. R. Stanley.—Two of the artist's finest productions.

No. 35. *Cookham Ferry*; No. 354. *Reading Mill*. J. Stark.—The first, besides its picturesque character, has a fine display of Wilson-like air-tint; the second is distinguished by its perfectly Flemish style of art.

No. 13. *The Sand Pit, Hampstead Heath*; No. 34. *Windsor Forest*. J. Linnell.—Exquisite little gems.

No. 243. *Near Beddgelert*; No. 275. *An Avenue near Lymington*; No. 497, *Distant View of Battle, Sussex*. T. Creswick.—All charming specimens of Mr. Creswick's skilful pencil.

No. 443. *The Incautious*. P. Stephanoff.—Damsels and duennas have furnished painters with abundant matter for the exercise of their powers. We have seldom seen them better treated than in this sprightly and fascinating performance.

No. 468. *The Loiterers*. T. Clater.—In contrast to the idlers in the foreground, the busy employment of hay-making occupies the distance, and is as pleasant a representation of pastoral life as can be imagined—agreeable to the eye, and full of agreeable associations.

No. 460. *A Study from Nature*. Miss Alabaster.—We regret to see a picture by this highly-gifted lady placed in so elevated a situation.

No. 475. *Fruit*. G. Lance.—Often as we have had occasion to speak of the powers of Mr. Lance in subjects of this kind, we must add another note of admiration to the present performance; which, in our opinion, concentrates all that hue and tone can give. We avail ourselves of the opportunity to repeat our congratulations to the votaries of art on the publication of Mr. Field's work on colours; which will enable them to select the pigments that are durable, and no longer to waste their labour on such as are evanescent.

(To be continued.)

NATIVE ARTS: BAILY, SCULPTOR.

[A slight notice of a group just finished by Baily, which appeared in a recent *Literary Gazette*, has procured us the honour of the following communication. Previous to inserting it, we beg to say a few words. With the most earnest disposition to promote the success of our Native School of Arts and Artists, and proud of the lead and influence which this journal has enjoyed in so noble a cause, we have almost invariably confined our criticisms and remarks to such productions as were publicly exhibited, and thus became public property. Probably the interest we were known to take in their works has enabled us to see, during their progress, nearly every performance of great character in London for the last twenty years; but still from a feeling that individual notice could hardly escape the charge of partiality and invidiousness, we have reluctantly abstained from *à priori* observations, and subjected ourselves rather to be thought tardy than to appear actuated by other than public grounds. So much for our system, and for our rare departures from its general rules. But we trust that no apology is necessary in the present instance. The genius of the artist is most honourable to the British school, and the work here referred to most honourable even to his genius. It is our duty to call the attention and the admiration of his country to this exquisite and immortal specimen of his masterly hand; which, had it been executed in any refined nation on the face of the earth, would have elicited far more warm and universal applause. The subjoined letter states the particulars relative to its production, and, cordially joining in its critical eulogy, we give it place with high satisfaction.—Ed. L. G.]

Extract of a Letter from John Roason, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, addressed to Laurence Fort, Esq. Sedgley, near Manchester, dated Temple, 31st January, 1835.

My dear Sir,—I should feel obliged if you would inform our friends, B—, G—, and Dr. H—, that, agreeably to my promise, I called in the course of the day at the studio of Mr. Baily, R.A., and saw with infinite delight the lovely group of "Mother and Child," to which that great artist has just given the last hand. It is now six months since I saw this charming work of art; and the numberless graces—the offspring of deep feeling—the poetry of art—now exhibited in the marvellous last touches of the chisel—touches revealed by Nature only to the eye of genius—and giving to the hard substance of marble the appearance of dimpled flesh—have excited the highest ad-

miration in every true lover of high art who has visited the studio. As this master-piece of the English Praxiteles—a name I have given to my esteemed friend—has already attracted the attention of the connoisseurs in the literary circles of this metropolis, and, as the patronage that has produced it reflects the highest credit upon your fellow-townsmen, Mr. M'C—, perhaps you will permit me to give you a more detailed description of it. The group exhibits a mother on her couch with her infant boy reclining upon her bosom, the size of life. The mother, languishing under the effects of protracted illness and anxiety, and worn out with loss of rest, has at length sunk into a slumber. Her left arm has slipped down to her side, and rests upon the couch—the natural result of sleep; but the right arm, instinct, even in sleep, with maternal solicitude, firmly sustains her infant. The action of the child, in making an effort to regain its place on the bosom of its mother, is most natural and affecting. The mother, though in a state of repose, yet exhibits, by a slight contortion of the body and uneasiness of position, the painful, yet quiet, endurance of the lovely sufferer. The angelic countenance recalls to mind those inspired words of Byron—the language of true poetry—

"The fixed, yet tender, traits that streak
The languor of the placid cheek;
And but for that sad, shrouded eye
That fies not, wins not, weeps not now;
And but for that chill, changeless brow,
Where cold obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart,
As if to him it could impart
The doom he dreads, yet dwells upon."

I cannot close this description without adverting to the exquisite beauty of the feet of the lady, which, by a skilful disposition of the drapery, are left uncovered. The singular elegance of their form, their delicate execution and modest position on the couch, are above all praise. I have already cited Lord Byron. This extraordinary work, however, can only be adequately described by our great dramatist, in the words which he puts into the mouth of Iachimo whilst contemplating the beauty of the sleeping Imogen (*Cymbeline*, 2d scene, 2d act).—

"Cytherea!
How bravely thou becom'st thy bed! fresh lily!
And whiter than the sheets!"

"Tis her breathing that
Perfumes the chamber thus: the flame of the taper
Bows toward her; and would under-peek her lids
To see the enclosed lights, now canopied
Under these windows: white and azure, laced
With blue of Heaven's own tinct.
O sleep, thou ape of death! lie dull upon her,
And be her sense, but as a monument
Thus in a chapel lying."

Never has affectionate husband, at any period of the history of art in this country, raised a nobler monument to the memory of a beloved wife. Had I the disposal of the group, I would place it, according to the notion of Shakespeare, in a little chapel or oratory in some sequestered spot in an ornamented plantation. There the bereaved husband could hoard the memory of her, "who is not lost but gone before;" like the benevolent Allworthy, consider himself still married; and, bowing with Christian fortitude and submission to the Sovereign Disposer of events, enjoy, at length, that peace—a foretaste of the happiness reserved for those who, tried by affliction, as gold in the crucible, are found pure.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Byron Beauties. No. III. Tilt. Of the three subjects in this No., "Kaled," from a drawing by D. M'C—, carries away

the palm. The head is "beautiful exceedingly;" the feminine delicacy of the figure, notwithstanding the "swashing and the martial outside," is admirably and piquantly preserved; and the treatment of the light and shade is singularly tasteful and felicitous.

The Autograph Portfolio. No. VIII. Glynn. Among the contents of this No., is a letter of judicious and kind admonition from the late Princess Amelia to some young person who had misconducted herself, which does her royal highness great credit. The other autographs are those of Cowper the poet, Sir William Temple, and Lord Lyttelton.

The Castles of the English and Scottish Border. From original Drawings by T. M. Richardson; with Descriptive and Historic Illustrations. Parts I. and II. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, M. A. Richardson; London, Hodgson, Boys, and Graves.

THE omission of many striking features in all former works professing to give a series of Border Antiquities has suggested the publication under our notice, the plates of which are ably executed in mezzotinto by Mr. T. M. Richardson, from drawings made by himself on the spot, and "combining not only a faithful representation of the buildings in their present state, but also the rich and magnificent, as well as the bleak and barren, features of the scenery in which they are situated." The principal subjects in these two parts are: "Alnwick Castle," "Entrance Gateway, Carlisle Castle," "Durham Castle," and "Bothal Castle," on the English, and "Fast Castle," and "Thrave Castle," on the Scottish side of the Border. Mr. Richardson is evidently an artist of great taste and talent. His descriptions also are eminently graphic. We quote that of Thrave Castle.

"It is a huge, tall, square, roofless tower, surrounded by the remains of a strong barbacane, which has had circular turrets at the four angles. The whole, in the bleakness of its gaunt and terrible majesty, suggests the idea of an armed skeleton, in whose facial apertures lies the darkness of death and decay; a thing retaining the posture of war without the power, the strength without the energy, the bone and its armour, without the muscle and its weapon; as if the spectre of a cruel knight had been ordained for ever to preside over a scene which in life he blasted, and was now surveying, with awful remorse, the wide-spread work of his iniquity."

The Cabinet of Engravings: from pictures of acknowledged excellence, painted by esteemed masters of all ages and countries, to be engraved in mezzotinto on steel, by S. W. Reynolds, T. Lupton, W. Ward, and other eminent engravers. Part I. Bullock.

"A LANDSCAPE Study from Nature," and "Kemble in the character of Rolla," by Sir T. Lawrence; "The Beggar's Petition," by W. Siven; and "Sunrise," by J. M. W. Turner; are the four subjects which have been selected for the first number of the Cabinet. They are sweetly engraved; and, although not new to the public, their moderate price will no doubt insure them an extensive circulation.

Delineations, Graphical and Descriptive, of Fountain's Abbey, in the West Riding of the County of York. By J. and H. S. Storer. With historical Notices. Longman, Rees, and Co.

"THE vestiges of Fountain's Abbey," say the Messrs. Storer, "are universally allowed to be

the most perfect and picturesque that now exist in the kingdom; and every attention which art can bestow, is exerted to enhance the natural beauties of the place; so that, while the fabric itself exhibits the mouldering ruins of a once magnificent pile, erected in a far distant age, the grounds are decorated and preserved in all the elegance of modern refinement. These delightful associations of nature and of art have long been duly appreciated; and the continual resort of nobility and fashion to these charming scenes gives ample testimony to the estimation in which they are held. Notwithstanding these superior claims, it may be asserted correctly, that no adequate representation of this splendid ruin, nor any particular description has hitherto been attempted."

The plates, which (exclusively of a frontispiece and two vignettes) are fifteen in number, are executed in a very broad simple style of art. Among the most striking, are "the Tower," "the Lady Chapel," "the Choir and Nave from the East Window," "the Chapter House," "the Refectory," "the South Transept," and "the Cloister."

Caricatures.—H. B. continues his prolific and amusing course with as much gusto and effect as if he had never produced a dozen (instead of some 400) of caricatures. We have before us three of the latest and drollest of these humorous histories. An original design for "a King's Arms" is truly original, for Cobbett is the Lion, and Burdett the Unicorn; and both very like what the sailor said, "The King's Arms, God bless 'em! but as for the supporters, they are beasts." Another represents Louis Philippe and Brougham as schoolmasters (abroad); each with a birch sticking out of his pocket, and meeting on the best of terms. The attitudes and looks are highly entertaining. The third is our own King as an Auctioneer, selling off "Cast Machineries," Lord Palmerston and Mr. C. Grant in the shapes of horses. His Majesty puffs them liberally; but Wellington tells Peel their changing hands so often don't look well; and John Bull declares to the appeal to be favoured with a bidding—"No, I don't want 'em."

SKETCHES OF NATURAL HISTORY.

NO. I.

[For this, and, we trust, some farther original notes on Natural History, the results of far travel and much experience, we are indebted to a friendly Contributor.—Ed. L. G.]

Ornithoryncus.—The *ornithoryncus*, or duck-billed animal of New South Wales, formerly classed among the egg-laying tribe, has of late years been clearly proved to produce its young alive from the mother's uterus, without any shelly encumbrance. This a residence of several seasons in New South Wales some years ago enabled me fully to verify. The aborigines of that country, who use them as food, always declaring, in their peculiar English phraseology, that "pickaniny jump up all same pickaniny dingo;" signifying that the young were produced alive from the mother, in a similar manner to young dogs; for which dingo is the aboriginal name. The *ornithoryncus* is about the size of a common duck, with a broad tail, and four webbed feet for paddling itself forward; and in swimming along the surface, keeps always either the greater part of the body immersed, or else retains it on a level with the water. In its aquatic habits it conforms closely to the seal—suddenly bolting its head upright, every five minutes, above the sur-

face, for the purpose of breathing, and devouring what it has caught—and then diving downwards afresh in search of further prey. This consists of a pyramidal shell-fish, found in the mud of the Australian rivers, about half an inch long, with a filmy crust encasing it, as delicately thin as a piece of tissue paper. Several of these pigmy morsels they usually bring up to the surface at the same time, and there lie leisurely munching them with all the goit of refined epicures—spitting out, if I may so term it, every now and then, the fragments of the shattered shells, as they are freed from the fish, and finally swallowing, before diving again, the rich oyster-like fare which they contain. In order to accomplish the above, the mouth of the *ornithoryncus* is divided into two distinct portions, performing distinct functions, that next the extremity of the bill being a sucking one, and that next the throat a masticating one; the first being furnished with a broad tongue, and side flaps to the duck-shaped beak, for the purpose of sucking in the prey, and the second with a set of broad grinders, like those of man, for the purpose of chewing it, and a double-rounded tapering tongue, projecting out like the two prongs of a hay-fork, for the purpose of tossing and turning the food about during the process of mastication; and, finally, of forking out the shells after the extraction of their contents. So nice, indeed, are they with respect to the latter, that I never yet was enabled to detect the smallest particle of shell in the stomachs of the many I have dissected, although their mouths have been at the same time crammed with broken fragments. It is a curious circumstance, that out of every ten I have seen shot, at least eight have been males; which may be owing to summer being the usual New South Wales sporting season, and at the same time the season of the *ornithoryncus's* breeding, when the mother is necessarily confined to her subterranean chamber, suckling her young (for they are mammiferous), and the father is foraging abroad for their food. The *ornithoryncus* has, like the fur-seal, a soft silky down mingled with the bristly hair of the skin, which the colonists make use of in the beavering of hats—frequently, also, tanning the skin itself, and forming it into caps for the wear of the colonial youth.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE DINNER OF THE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

THE anniversary dinner of this Club took place on the 12th instant. It was numerously attended; yet several members were absent. The cause of Mr. Rennie's absence was the rainy weather; of Mr. Mudie's the muddy state of the roads; and of Mr. Spence's the expense of carriage, though 'tis but sixpence, per omnibus. The *mammalogists* came driving *unicorns*; the *ornithologists* riding in the *duckie*; the *entomologists* in *flies* and *buggies*; the *botanists* in *cabs*, thus shewing a preference for a *cab-age*; and the *ichthyologists* came by water, *roe-ing* so fast, that they made the *boat-fly*. Mr. Bracy Clark did not ride in his own vehicle, but in *Bree's fly*. The dinner consisted of all orders of animals and vegetables, in such abundance, that an entomologist, on entering the room, exclaimed with astonishment, "My eye! what a lot of grub!" The dishes were arranged according to the *septenary system*, under the entire management of Mr. Newman. The meats were carved by gentlemen

distinguished as dissectors; and it deserves notice that the *John Dory* was cut up according to the *Quin-ary* system. The company seemed to relish heartily both the eatables and drinkables—save Mr. Sowerby, who railed against what he termed *sour beer*. Mr. Knight reproved the last gentleman for drinking out of the pewter, declaring such an act peculiarly offensive to his sight, he being a *pot-hater*. Mr. Blyth displayed his powers as a *bottle-tit*. The *botanists* drank deeply of *shrub*; the *conchologists* of *purl*; and the *ornithologists* of *canary* and *egg-hol*. After dinner several excellent speeches were delivered, and the healths of the *King* and *Queen Bee*, *Emperor Moth*, *Lady Bird*, *Alderman Butterfly*, *Cardinal Beetle*, *Jenny Wren*, and *Jack Dawd*, were drunk with enthusiasm. Then followed the toasts, "Our cabinet;" "The indissoluble union of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms;" "Good order among all classes;" and "Everlasting-peace (peace)." Some excellent songs were sung, among which were, "I'd be a butterfly;" "Fly away, pretty moth;" and "The *fla!* the *fla!* the ocean *fla!*" When the singing was over, *Hope* "told a flattering tale;" at the conclusion of which the party broke up.

JEMMY F-NN-LL.

MUSIC. LOCAL SOCIETY.

THE third concert was not without its proportion of good things, yet it proved, on the whole, far less attractive than either of its predecessors. The principal novelties were a sacred *cantata* by Neukomm, and a trio from Schneider's oratorio of "The Deluge." The first contained some very beautiful instrumentation, and evinced altogether that the composer entered fully into the sentiment of the words, which contained a lamentation for the woes of Israel, and an ebullition in praise of Miriam. The composition abounds in beauties, but the constant succession of triplets in the latter part of it produces a somewhat monotonous effect. Braham's performance of this song proved that the splendour of his voice, his energy of style, and strength of feeling, are still undiminished. By what magical power does he continue thus to bid defiance to "the grey glutton, Time!" There was, to our minds, something of commonplace about Schneider's trio, which did not inspire us with a very earnest wish to be better acquainted with the composer. We can, however, imagine the trio to tell much better in its proper position in the oratorio, as much of its effect probably depends on the force of contrast. Miss Postans, a pupil of the Royal Academy, made her first appearance before this audience on Monday night, and sang Cimarosa's "Frenar vorrei le lagrime," with what it especially required, considerable feeling; whence we incline to augur well of her future fame. Mr. Phillips was greeted very cordially on his first appearance for the season, and was complimented with an *encore* in Mozart's delightful song, "Qui sdegno." The glees were all beautiful, and well performed. We congratulate Miss Woodyatt, who took a large share in the concerted music, on her accession of courage: it appears that our friendly advice has not been thrown away upon her. Mayer's duet from "Adelasia et Aleramo," went very well, as the phrase is; both Miss Masson and Mr. Bennett sang like accomplished musicians. We were not quite satisfied with Miss Masson's execution of Mozart's "Parto." The song is written for a high treble, and Miss Masson's voice is either

a counter-tenor or a *mezzo soprano*; how, then, could she expect to succeed? We admire the rare union of a very powerful voice with a nicely accurate ear, which is found in Miss Masson; and her general style evinces that art and science have both contributed largely to the cultivation of these natural advantages. With such accomplishments, she must be, and is, in many respects, a most excellent and effective performer, especially in concerted music. But her solo singing lacks that "grace beyond the reach of art," without which, art and science, may, even voice and ear, combine their aids in vain. Sir George Smart's whimsical little trio for three female voices, "The Butterfly's ball and the Grasshopper's feast," was very nicely sung by Miss Woodyatt, Miss Masson, and Miss Postans. Between the two parts of the concert, Mrs. Anderson treated us with a MS. rondo by Hummel, with orchestral accompaniments, called "Le Retour à Londres." The subject is gracefully playful, and alternates most delightfully between the piano-forte and the orchestra; and Mrs. Anderson's performance, at once spirited and delicate, gave full effect to this really charming little composition. Hummel may journey away from us as often as he pleases, provided his return to our smoky city inspire him always with such happy effusions as this. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria were present on Monday night, and the audience was very numerous.

Miss Chambers.—On Thursday evening a concert, on behalf of this young lady, was given at the Albion Tavern; and good feeling so predominated over the stormy politics of the day, and the stormy weather of the night, as to induce a full assemblage of the friends to merit, and lovers of music. At this period of the week we have only room to say, that the performances went off with full effect; and we trust the results, in a productive sense, were worthy of the occasion. A Miss Robson made a favourable *début*.

DRAMA. DRURY LANE.

WE have had two successful pieces this week from the pen of Mr. Jerrold, in styles as different as could well be imagined, yet reflecting nearly equal credit on his talents as a dramatic writer.

The Hazard of the Die was produced at Drury Lane theatre on Tuesday. Its materials, and indeed its moral, are wholly French; and, without any deductions on the score of originality, it emulates also the power of the later dramatists of France, the singular but able school of the Porte St. Martin. The days of Robespierre are the time; the career of a gambler the theme. The infatuated frequenter of the *salon*, David Duwigne, still young, and with his better feelings uneducated, is abruptly awakened to a consciousness of his folly by finding that himself, his family, and some dear friends, are on the point of being sacrificed to the murderous spirit of the day. They are denounced as aristocrats. With the passionate energy which his wild mode of life has cultivated, he devotes himself to their preservation; and endeavours to thwart the bold cunning and malignant hostility of a departmental president, *Aristides Kalmer*, by the venality of a miscreant citizen-patriot, whose vocation it is to furnish victims to the guillotine. His efforts are vain, and he sees his friends consigned to dungeons, from whence their only deliverance appears to be in death. He again, however, boldly exerts

himself to release them; and, obtaining entrance to their prison in the disguise of a gipsy, prevails on their jailor to accept a bribe for their freedom. To obtain a part of this sum he leaves the prison; and, when it is in his possession, his evil genius brings him to a gambling-table. He plays, and, *having lost all*, he hears the roll of the drums which announces the approaching execution of his friends. His horror drives away his reason, and he sinks exhausted on the earth in a passion of mad despair. His friends, however, are saved; for Robespierre's fall occurs at this conjuncture—too late to save him.

With such subject-matter, it is evident that Mr. Jerrold's drama must be in the main a drama of action only. He has managed it with great tact for effect. Its progress is rapid, energetic, and natural; while its *dénouement* is singularly striking. The characters of *David Duwigne*, *Kalmer*, and *Cato Grypps*, are drawn with force and truth; and most ably sustained by Wallack, Warde, and Webster. We never saw the first-named actor to such advantage.

VICTORIA; SURREY.

As the large theatres decline from the pursuit of the regular drama, it is naturally enough adopted by some of the minor houses, and the old system completely transposed. Thus, for some time past, the *Victoria* has successfully performed *Coriolanus*, the *Stranger*, and other legitimate plays; and the *Surrey* has produced a new five-act tragedy called the *Avenger*, of which report speaks very favourably.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

MR. JERROLD's second piece, entitled *The Schoolfellows*, was performed at the Queen's Theatre, and, in every respect, presented a marked contrast to the *Hazard of the Die*. In the latter the dialogue is merely ministerial to the action; in the *Schoolfellows* it maintains a divided interest. As the name of the piece partly implies, its plot brings together in their manhood many old associates of the form and play-ground. They have had different lots in the world; and their meeting awakens many a fellow-feeling and kindly reminiscence. *Jasper*, the most remarkable amongst them, had rushed early into the world under the irritation of having been stigmatised as a bastard. He returns a man of wealth, but full of generosity and love for all the scenes and friends of his childhood—discovers his parents—assists an old bosom friend, who has married "imprudently," and wins for himself a gentle bride.

There is a great deal of interest in the development of this plot; and it is greatly enhanced throughout by a dialogue of natural feeling and sweet philosophy. The performers are excellent, and leave little to be wished for. Mr. Elton, in *Especial*, shewed great taste as well as power; and the person who played the *Old Usher* was almost too genuine. The success of the little comedy was unequivocal, and well deserved.

Progress of Improvement.

CIVILISATION introduced refinement, and though human nature has been pretty much the same since Noah, its modes and appearances have considerably changed with the advance of the enlightenment of our species. Savages danced; civilised men pay persons to dance, &c. for their entertainment. Hence the histrionic art, and all the improvements in tragedy, comedy, opera, farce, melo-drame, and spectacle. Savages seized their women, or knocked them down with clubs, and carried

them off when they wanted them: civilised men use gentler measures, they pay certain loose attentions to the objects of their desires, throw them a bank-note, present a douceur to their exhibitors, and, unlike the savage, leave their Clubs to indulge in softer pleasures. The savage risked all in combat, in the chase, and even in some rude competitions of chance: the civilised man ruins himself elegantly in splendid saloons, through the aid of cards, and dice, and tables, and suppers, and champagne, and sharpeners, and blacklegs, and other luxuries.

Now that all these are creditable examples of the march of intellect, as far as they go, is not to be denied; but surely nobody could be foolish enough to suppose them sufficient to satisfy the spirit of our times. Step by step we have seen the progress towards higher efforts, and have flattered ourselves that some master genius would soon devise a scheme for gratifying the passions of beings like ourselves, in a condition of ultra or excessive refinement, by a happy combination of various attractions. Thus, we imagined, if a national theatre could be made a national bagnio, though the drama might suffer in a trifling degree, still the advantage to be gained would more than compensate for the loss. But if to this desideratum, supported by the becoming adjuncts of cowardly newspaper bullies and pimps, could be super-added all the excitements and enchantments of the gambling-house;—then, said we to ourselves, the inventions of talent could no farther go, and the age must own that the system was at last perfect.

Holding these sentiments, we have great pleasure in announcing, that all persons who take private boxes at Covent Garden and Drury Lane, during the performance of Auber's grand opera, are to be entitled, under understood conditions, to go behind the scenes, and

Also, that a magnificent *Hell* is being fitted up somewhere in Pitt Street, but with an entrance from the *boxes* of the Queen's Theatre, under understood conditions, for the initiated; and noblemen, gentlemen, and *others*, who have been so far as Paris, may be assured that nothing will be left UNDONE.

Our only regret is, that only two of the combinations are distinctly made in either instance; but we entertain strong hopes that in the latter case, if not in both, the whole three may be managed.

VARIETIES.

Daily Bread.—In a bookseller's list of Evangelical works, very lately issued, occurs the following item:—"Daily Bread, boards."

Epizootia.—This pestilence, so fatal to cattle, has ravaged Moravia and many parts of the Austrian empire with extraordinary mortality. In many places whole herds have perished. Would not the investigation of its cause be a subject worthy of the best attention of our various scientific institutions—medical, botanical, entomological?

Patriotic Liberty.—We have great pleasure in communicating the fact, that Lieut. Burnes, the intrepid and enterprising traveller, has just presented to the trustees of the British Museum the whole of the coins collected by him in the course of his travels into Bokhara. They consist of upwards of two hundred Bactrian, Indo-Grecian, Indo-Scythic, Hindoo, and Muhammedan coins. In short, the collection is unique. An especial vote of thanks from the trustees has been given to our gallant countryman for his splendid donation. This present will, in some measure, make amends

for the recent loss on the *Saurian Plaster* purchase. In one of the tails of these pseudo-antediluvian remains, nearly one hundred stucco joints were counted the other day!

Society of British Musicians.—The Royal Academy of Music has distinguished its pupils, whose productions at these concerts have obtained the just meed of public applause. We have to apologise, perhaps, for not having offered any remarks upon the later performances; but from some oversight, we were not informed of alterations made in the announced list of the evenings which stood on our card, and had twice the mortification of sending our critical representative to closed doors, viz. on December 29 and February 16.

Fine Weather.—A fine prospect is opened for our youngest readers, which we are tempted to mention on this 21st of February, though we originally intended, for the sake of being secure at any rate during a few months, to keep it till somewhere about the end of May. But we will venture now—the sun is shining! A German philosopher has discovered that there will be no more winters for a hundred years; and his grounds are so strong as to have (it is stated) secured the assent of the celebrated astronomer *Struve*. To have endured so many hard winters as people of old and middle age have done, does seem to be a hardship; and the more so since steam, and other inventions, are preparing so many enjoyments for our successors. Would a petition to parliament be of any use?

The Good Old Times.—"It appears from the Clarendon papers, that five candidates were nominated by the court to each borough, and three to each county, and by the sheriff's authority the members were chosen from amongst those nominees. The queen, in a charter to Carrickfergus, grants that the burgesses should return two members to her parliaments in Ireland; and that because Edward Waterhouse was secretary to her lord-deputy in Ireland, and had supplicated her, so she granted that he should be free of the corporation, and that he should be returned as one of the burgesses for that town to every parliament of hers, her heirs and successors, within Ireland, from time to time to be held."—*Mereweather and Stephens*. [These were the days of good Queen Bess: but we are reformed now, and it would be a prime question for a debating society to determine the quantum of improvement in the days of O'Connell.]

Pietists.—Among the strange shapes which religious excitement has ever been prone to take, since the earliest history of mankind, we have read of none more absurd than the account of a recent Sect in Germany, who call themselves *Pietists*; and whose piety is principally demonstrated by their tying on artificial wings, climbing trees, and trying to fly to heaven.

Autographs.—Under this title, Mr. Netherclift has just given us a most interesting collection of the signatures of kings, queens, and eminent persons of Great Britain, being facsimiles, lithographed with great skill and perfect accuracy, as we can well judge from those with which we are acquainted. There are seven large plates, each containing a great number of autographs; and a considerable historical value is superadded by notes, recording the dates of the principal events connected with the individuals. The sovereigns are from Richard II. to William IV.; and the rest are of distinguished characters from the earliest to the present time. Even as a work for amusing reference, not to mention its higher claims to approbation, we have been delighted with Mr. Ne-

therclift's performance, and seen others spend hours very pleasantly in looking it over.

"SUTT, Oh! Sleep!"

Says Tim the sweep, "Why I say, Jack, Here's fine revenge, you grimy Turk! The Speaker's out wot passed that bill 'Ginst' dustrious sweeps wot cries for work!" Growls Jack, "Tworn't him wot passed the bill—He can't stop measures what *wilt* cut on! But them wot took the 'sweep' cry off! Might, Tim, have left the cry of *Sutt-on*!"

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.

Profit and Loss, addressed to Young Traders, by Raymond Percival. The Commercial Oracle; and also the Complete Man of Business, by the same.—A Digest of the Laws and Regulations of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion from its origin in 1744 to the present time, by the Rev. Dr. Wray. A Treatise on the various kinds of Headachs, by Dr. Hume Weatherhead.—India, its State and Prospects, by Edward Thornton, Esq.—A Selection of Games at Chess in England by Philidor and his Contemporaries, from the original MSS, with copious Notes and Variations, by G. Walker; and a new edition of Sturges' celebrated Treatise on the Game of Draughts, revised by the same.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

An Attempt to Discriminate the Style of Architecture in England, from the Conquest to the Reformation, by T. Rickman, F.S.A. 4th edition, 21s. cloth.—Dick's Treatise on Land Surveying, 6th edition, by S. Maynard, small 8vo. 8s. bound.—Poll Book for the Eastern Division of the County of Suffolk, taken January 13 and 14, 1835, 8vo. 5s. sewed.—Hints for the Introduction of an Improved Course of Study in the University of Cambridge, 4s. 8vo. 1s. sewed.—Village Prayers for the Use of Families, by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cloth.—Revealed Characteristics of God, by G. B. Kidd, 8vo. 10s. bds.—Memoirs of a Sergeant, late in the 43d Regiment, with an Account of his Conversion, royal 18mo. 3s. cloth.—Brady and Mahon's Dictionary of Parochial Law and Tractate, new edition, 12mo. 8s. 6d. cloth.—On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences, by Mrs. Somerville, 2d edition, 12mo. 10s. 6d. cloth.—Essay on the Birds of Aristophanes, by J. W. Suvern, translated by W. R. Hamilton, small 8vo. 4s. 6d. bds.—Sketches of a Sea Port Town, by H. F. Chorley, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.—Million of Facts, by Sir R. Phillips, new edition, 12mo. 12s. cloth.—Fragments from the History of John Bull, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Letters to a Friend on Objections against the Church of England, by the Rev. A. S. Thewliss, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—Christian Freedom, chiefly taken from Bolton's "True Bonds," 12mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Domestic Life in England, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, 12mo. 5s. bds.—Smith's Moveable Planet, new edition, 9s. plain; 12s. coloured.—The Sea of England, Wales, Ireland, and the Colonies, by T. Sepping, 12mo. 4s. cloth.—Sketches of Scenes in Scotland, drawn in outline, by Lieut.-Col. Murray, 4to. 21s. bds.—History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain, by E. Baines, Jun. Esq. 8vo. 15s. cloth.—Questions and Answers on the Reins of the four Georges, square, 2s. cloth; Key to Ditto, square, 6d. sewed.—Spratt's Obsteric Tables, Part I. new edition, 21s. cloth.—Lewis's Plates of the Muscles of the Human Body, 4to. 15s. bds.—Outlines of Botany, by G. T. Burnett, F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 14s. cloth.—Treatise on the Formation, &c. of Primary Calculus, by J. G. Crosse, 4to. 2s. 2d. plain; 2s. 12s. 6d. coloured.—Parliamentary Test-Book, 18mo. 3s. cloth.—Facts, Laws, and Phenomena of Natural Philosophy, from the French of Quetelet, 12mo. 6s. cloth.—Le Bouquet Littéraire, par L. T. Ventouillac, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.—Rev. H. Blunt's Discourses upon the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cloth.—Life of T. Linacre, M.D. by J. N. Johnson, M.D. edited by R. Graves, 8vo. 3s. bds.—Hennebon, or the Countess of Montfort, and Bertha of Burgundy, 3 vols. post 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d. bds.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1835.

February.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . . 5	From 39 to 49	30.13 to 29.95
Friday . . . 6	39 to 44	30.03 to 30.18
Saturday . . . 7	30 to 46	29.94 to 29.60
Sunday . . . 8	31 to 44	29.61 to 29.67
Monday . . . 9	32 to 39	29.60 to 29.77
Tuesday . . . 10	29 to 40	30.02 to 30.14
Wednesday 11	24 to 41	30.24 to 30.30

Wind variable. N.W. prevailing.

The 5th and 6th generally clear; a little rain and sleet during the night of the 5th and 6th; the 7th cloudy; the 8th, 9th, and 10th, generally clear; rain on the night of the 8th; the 11th cloudy.

Rain fallen, .125 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to thank Mr. E. Clayton for the lithographed Lord's Prayer, in which his various styles of penmanship are so gracefully exhibited.

An Old Subscriber's verses, though plaintive and musical, are of necessity committed to the funeral pyre.

ADVERTISEMENT,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,

PALL MALL.

The Gallery for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, is open daily, from Ten in the Morning, until Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE LATE EARL OF DUDLEY'S

FAVOURITE DOG, BASHAW, in Mosaic Sculpture, valued at 5000 guineas, Statues of Heroes, and other Works of Art, by Matthew Coles Wyatt, are now exhibiting at the Great Room, 5 Old Bond Street.

Admission, One Shilling.

A COURSE OF TWELVE LECTURES

ON THE SCIENCE OF ANATOMY, as applicable to the Arts of Design, and for the purposes of general Information, will be delivered, during the Months of March and April, at the Hunterian Theatre of Anatomy, in Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, by Mr. JOHN GREGORY SMITH, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Teacher of Anatomy, &c. &c. will be attempted in this short course of Lectures, to afford a general view of this important science, divested, as much as possible, of all the minute or technical details, which are so essentially necessary in the acquisition of surgical knowledge, and to render such information only as may be more particularly useful to students in the arts of design, to those gentlemen of the legal profession, for the performance of whose duties some degree of anatomical knowledge is often of the highest importance, and, in short, to all who deem it necessary to make themselves practically acquainted with the construction, mechanism, and functions of the human frame.

During the course, an opportunity will be afforded to the artist of seeing the form of the superficial muscles of the body, exposed to by careful dissection, while, at the same time, their relative proportions and modes of action will be compared and described upon the living model. The structure and figure of the joint also, the anatomy and physiology of those parts of the respiratory system of respiration, are points to which particular attention will be devoted.

The Lectures will commence on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1841, at Eight o'clock in the evening, precisely, and be continued every succeeding Thursday and Tuesday, at the same hour.

Cards of admission to the Course, at One Guinea each, and Prospectuses, explaining the order in which the subjects will be considered, may be obtained of Messrs. Colnaghi and Son, Printers, Pall Mall East; of Mr. Fraser, Bookseller, 215 Regent Street; and at the Hunterian Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

FINE PROOFS AND EARLY IMPRESSIONS

OF SIR ROBERT STRANGE'S WORKS. By Messrs. CHRISTIE and MANSON, at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square, on Wednesday, March the 11th, at One o'clock precisely, a Collection of Fine Proofs and Early Impressions of Sir Robert Strange's Works, the Property of the late Sir Robert Strange, and sold by order of the Executors: consisting of the First in his Robes; Charles with the Marquis of Hamilton; and Henrietta Maria, the Death of Dido, Venus and Adonis, Belshazzar, Cleopatra, &c. &c. The interest and value of these fine works are considerably increased by the recent destruction of all the Copper-plates. Also, Two complete Sets of the Works, bound.

May be viewed Two Days preceding, and Catalogues had.

THE REMAINING PICTURES by

STOTHARD, R.A.; a few Drawings, Books, and Books of Prints.

By MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON,

at their great room, King Street, St. James's Square, towards the end of March (by order of the Executors), the remaining portion of the finished Pictures and Sketches in oil by that delightful and elegant Artist.

THOMAS STOTHARD, Esq. R.A. Deceased.

Among others are Calypso and Nymphs caressing Cupid, a very richly coloured work; Una with Satyr; the death of Nelson; and smaller finished Pictures and Sketches illustrating the works of Historians, Poets, and Novelists. Also a few Drawings; his collection of loose Prints; including nearly all those subjects engraved from his own works; some curious books of Costume, and other books of Prints. A set of Oriental chessmen, &c. &c.

Particulars of the time of sale will shortly be given.

THE ENTIRE BOUND AND BOARDED

STOCK of the late JOSIAH TAYLOR, Esq. removed from Helborn: pursuant to an order pronounced in the High Court of Chancery, in the case Taylor v. Scriveners; by Messrs. Southgate and Son, at their Rooms, No. 22 Fleet Street, on Monday, Feb. 23d, and nine following days (Sunday excepted), at half past 10 o'clock precisely.

Comprising an extensive Collection of the best Ancient and Modern Works on Architecture and Design; particularly Vases, Monuments, &c. 4 vols.; Hamilton's Campi Phegrati; and Erasm. Vase, 5 vols.; Plin. Antich. Romana, and other Works; Stuart's Athens, 4 vols.; Chamberlain's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings; Antiquarian Society's Cathedral; Cony's Cathedral; Collection of 126 Engravings after Copley, more; Voyage Pittoresque de Naples, &c. 5 vols.; Kip's Views, 4 vols.; King's Monuments Antiqua, 4 vols.; the Works of Britton, Brook, Taylor, Chambers, Cotman, Desgodetz, Halfpenny, Krafft, Laing, Pugin, Stenson, Soane, Tredgold, Vitruvius, Wilkins, Winckelmann, &c.

Generally in good condition.

May be viewed and enquired (prior to 1st) at the Rooms. N.B. Money advanced and valuation of every description of property made, for the payment of the Legacy Duty, &c.

JUVENILE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The want of a Library for the circulation of Juvenile books having been more and more felt in proportion as publications of this class have increased in number and importance, N. Hales, jun. has made arrangements which will enable him to supply one to the Public as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers Names has been obtained to give promise of success. A prospectus containing the terms and conditions, may now be had of N. Hales, jun. 21 Mark Lane Street West, Belgrave Square.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S LETTERS

PATENT.

SUBSTITUTE FOR INDIGO.

BRITISH COMPANY.

Established by License from the Patentee.

Capital £250,000.

To be divided into Shares of £50 each; £5 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by payments of £5 each, at intervals of two months.

TRUSTEES.

John Wright, Esq. and Edmund Francis Green, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

W. Maugham, Esq. Charles Quantrell, Esq.

P. Anichini, Esq. George Keele, Esq.

W. Underwood, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Charles Williams, Esq. Thomas Holt, Esq.

BANKERS.

Wright and Co. of Henrietta Street.

The Shares will be to bearer; when sold, a transfer in the Books of the Company will not be required; the holders will not be required to sign any deed; and no liability will arise to them beyond the amount subscribed.

Interest at the rate of Five per Cent per annum will be paid on the amount subscribed, and the Committee of Management will make up their accounts once a year, when a meeting of the Shareholders will be called, and the Committee will be guided by the majority then present as to the division of profits from time to time.

The Committee of Management consider it better to add such Gentlemen to their number from among the Shareholders who may possess the means of promoting the objects of the Company, and they invite applications to be made for that purpose, addressed to the Committee at the Office of the Company; and persons disposed to take licenses for using the new process are also requested to apply to the Committee. The object of the Company not being a monopoly, and, if the present capital is increased, a preference of subscribing to such additional capital will be given to the subscribers to this Company.

Works are already erected, on an extensive scale, for the manufacture of the substitute for indigo, and arrangements made to bring it into immediate use.

Applications for shares to be made (if by letter, post-paid) addressed to the Committee, No. 2 Copthall Chambers, London, or at the following banking-houses in the country:—

The Belfast Banking Company—Belfast,

J. D. Lauchie and Co.—Dublin,

Rawson and Co.—Halifax,

Rawson and Co.—Huddersfield,

The Bank of Birmingham—Birmingham,

The Bank of Manchester—Bolton,

Cunliff, Brooks, and Co.—Blackburn;

where a more detailed prospectus may be had, and at the Company's Office.

For more than half a century the first chemists of Europe have directed their best energies to the discovery of some means by which a perfect and uniform blue dye (other than indigo) might be obtained; hitherto their researches have been unsuccessful. At length a process has been discovered, and for which a patent has been obtained, as also for the manufacture of the substitute for indigo; the articles of which it is made about in this country, and in their collection employment will be given to the most indigent class of his majesty's subjects in England, Ireland, and Scotland. From an estimate taken from official documents, it is fairly presumed that an annual saving of £50,000, will arise by the use of this substitute and the cost price to the consumer will not be half that of indigo.

The objects of the Company are to encourage the manufacture, and to bring into general use the British substitute for foreign indigo, and to dye wool, stuffs, cloths, silks, and other fabrics, blue and other colours (for which indigo is now used), with this substitute. The colours produced, such as blues, blacks, greens, browns, and various others, will be so fast as to resist the action of light, air, and friction. The articles so dyed will not turn white at the edges or seams, a quality long sought after, particularly on students' caps, uniforms, and other purposes in which exposure to light and heat are inevitable, and hitherto has proved destructive of their colours. Independently of fastness, a brilliancy of colour will be produced by the substitute which cannot be attained with indigo.

Samples of cloths, stuffs, wool, &c. dyed in France and in this country, are ready for inspection, at the temporary offices of the Company, 2 Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton Street. Some of them are literally worn threadbare, the colour still as fresh as when first dyed.

ENCYCLOPEDIA LONDINENSIS.

This work is complete in 34 closely printed quarto volumes, price One Guinea each, plain; or, with the Engravings coloured, One Guinea and a half each. On an average every volume contains 670 pages of letter-press and 67 Engravings. Those Subscribers who have imperfect sets which they wish to complete, are requested to do so immediately, there being but few of the concluding volumes remaining.

London: W. Edwards, 13 Ave Maria Lane.

In 1 vol. 8vo. (pp. 350), price 16s. in cloth.

THE LONDON CATALOGUE of

BOOKS, with their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers; containing the Books published in London, and those altered in Size and Price, since the year 1814, to December 1834, inclusive.

London: Published by Robert Bent (Literary Advertiser Office), Aldine Chambers, 13 Paternoster Row.

Sold by Longman, Keen, and Co.; J. Richardson; Baldwin and Co.; J. G. and F. Rivington; Hamilton and Co.; J. Dunne; Sherwood and Co.; W. Fisher and Co.; Stansfeld, &c. W. Edwards and R. Combridge; R. Cadell, Edinburgh; W. Jackson, New York; and A. Asher, Berlin.

The Catalogue is divided on the following plan, viz. Miscellaneous Literature (including English school Books); Divinity and Ecclesiastical History—Law and Jurisprudence—Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, and Chemistry—Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, &c. (including school Books)—contains also an arrangement of Atlases—Hager's Bible, Testaments, &c.—Constable's Miscellany—Murray's Family Library—Valpy's Classical Library—Lardner's Cyclopaedia—Publications of the Oriental Translation Fund—Public Records of Great Britain—Scott's Poetical and Prose Works—Scott's Novels, Tales, and Romances—Transactions of various Public Institutions, &c. &c.

MUSIC.

R. MILLS, MUSIC-SELLER, PUBLISHER, &c. (late Birchall and Co.), 140 New Bond Street.

R. Mills, nephew and successor to the late Robert Birchall, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that in consequence of a Dissolution of Partnership, the above-mentioned business (established nearly 50 years since, by the late R. Birchall), will, in future, be carried on by himself, at the old Premises, No. 140 New Bond Street, where he earnestly solicits a continuance of that support and patronage with which this house has so long been honoured, and which he most gratefully acknowledges. The most correct editions of all Musical Works, and every article connected with the business, of the best quality, are constantly on sale at this Warehouse.

The Musical Circulating Library will be continued as usual; and, as R. M. has been in the above house twenty-three years, and has paid particular attention to this department of the business, he trusts his experience will ensure him a continuance of those favours hitherto so liberally bestowed upon it. All publications of merit continue to be added to the Library.

Harp, Guitar, and Violin Strings. Piano Fortes and other instruments tuned and repaired.

NEW MUSIC.—Published by R. Mills

(late Birchall and Co.), 140 New Bond Street.

Cimarosa's Opera of "Il Matrimonio Segreto," for two Performers on the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, &c. lib. by W. Watts. Books I. and II. each 6s.

Handel's Overture, Choruses, and Symphonies in "Jephtha," arranged by W. Croft, Mus. Doc. 10s. 6d.

Fugue, No. I. by W. Croft, Mus. Doc. 10s. 6d.

Rossini's Overture to "Il Barbiere," for the Harp and Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for Flute and Violoncello, &c. lib. by G. Holst, 5s.

Rossini's Overture to "La Cenerentola," for the Harp and Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for Flute and Violoncello, &c. lib. by G. Holst, 5s.

Also the most admired Songs, &c. in Donizetti's Opera of "Lucrèce Borgia," and Bellini's Opera of "Beatrice di Tenda."

WILLIS'S ROYAL MUSICAL

REPOSITORY, removed from St. James's Street to

No. 75 Lower Grosvenor Street, within a few doors of Bond Street.—J. Willis takes this opportunity of returning his best

thanks for the highly distinguished patronage he has received during his residence in St. James's Street, where, having been much circumscribed in accommodation for Piano-fortes, he has been induced to remove to more commodious premises as above, which he is about to open with a splendid assortment of Instruments of every description, by all the approved makers, and where purchasers will have the advantage of contrasting the relative merits of each, and obtaining them at Manufacturers' prices for immediate payment. J. W. particularly invites the attention of the Public to a most ingenious invention, for which a Patent has been obtained, called the Transposing Piano-forte; in which, by very simple mechanism, the pitch can be raised or lowered five semitones at pleasure. An extensive Musical Circulating Library, to which every novelty of merit is regularly added. All the works of Mrs. Hemans and Sister are published by J. Willis, including their last compositions, viz. "If thou hast crushed a Flower," and a "Christmas Carol" for two Soprano Voices, which is now ready for delivery.

New Songs. Composers. "When I hear the Vesper Bell," G. G. G. 2s. 6d. "Il Paragone," G. G. G. 2s. 6d. "Qu'il a quit et bonne Amie," L. Whitmore. 1s. 6d. "The Valentine," G. G. G. 2s. 6d.

In the Press, Eight Songs and Four Duets, the last Compositions of Sig. Rossini. Price to Subscribers, 10s.; Non-Subscribers, 12s. To be published on the 4th April.

Mrs. Willis and Daughters' Musical Academy is now open. Days of attendance, Tuesdays and Fridays, from Ten until Four. Terms may be had at their residence, 75 Lower Grosvenor Street.

Books published this day.

3d edition, royal 18mo. price 7s. 6d. boards.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIOLOGY

applied to the PRESERVATION OF HEALTH, and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education.

By ANDREW COMBE, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

3d edition, revised and enlarged.

MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; Stimpkin, Marshall, and Co. London; and Hodges and Smith, Dublin.

FRAGMENTS from the HISTORY of

JOHN BULL.

These things are an allegory.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

Just imported,

MONUMENTI dell' EGITTO e della

NUBIA, dal DOTTORE IPPOLITO ROSELLINI.

Dispense, 18s.—14.

U. 7s. per annum, letter-press included.

Sold by Hering, 9 Newman Street, Oxford Street.

In 2 vols. price 10s. cloth, uniform with Byron, Crabbe, &c.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES LAMB,

dedicated to S. T. Coleridge, Esq. and containing Poems, Essays on the Tragedies of Shakespeare, on the Genius of Hogarth, Letters, &c. &c.

"Of all the writers of his time, Charles Lamb is perhaps the one, the fine gold of the age, and is mixed with the smallest portion of alloy."—Printing Machine.

London: C. and J. Ollier; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, DIAMOND EDITION.

In 1 very small volume, price 2s. 6d. bound in embossed roan, printed with a beautiful diamond type.

JOHNSON'S POCKET DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, equally improved by an augmentation of some thousand Words and Technical Terms; and a concise Classical Mythology; a List of Men of Learning and Genius; Phrases from various Languages; and Translations of the Notions of the Nobility, &c. London: Printed for Thomas Tegg and Son, Chesham; and may be procured, by order, from every other Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

GRIFFIN'S BOOK OF TRADES.

In 1 volume, printed uniform with Parley's Tales about Europe, &c. embellished with many fine Engravings on Wood and Steel, price only 6s. cloth boards.

GRIFFIN'S BOOK OF TRADES; OR, Circle of the Useful Arts. The design of this popular work is to present an account of those arts by which the various wants of civilised society are supplied. Glasgow: Printed for R. Griffin and Co.; Thomas Tegg and Son, Chesham, London; and may be procured, by order, from every other Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

MR. COURTHOPE'S IMPROVED EDITION OF DEBBETT'S PEEPAGE.

In One large and handsome Volume, price 11. 8s. in cloth boards, **DEBBETT'S COMPLETE PEEPAGE** of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The twentieth edition, edited by

WILLIAM COURTHOPE, Esq.

"This edition may be considered an entirely new book, every part having been scrupulously corrected after the most diligent inquiry and research. The Arms are all newly Drawn by Harvey, with the utmost attention to the most minute Heraldic distinctions. A new and complete List of the Dormant and Extinct Peerage is now first added to the work. London: Printed for J. G. and F. Rivington; Longman and Co.; and W. T. Clark; T. Cadell; John Richardson; J. M. Richardson; Baldwin and Cradock; S. Bagster; J. B. B. Books; R. Both; Hatchard and Son; R. Scholey; Hamilton and Co.; Sherwood and Co.; Farbury and Co.; E. Hodgson; W. Pickering; E. Lloyd; T. and W. Boone; Houlston and Son; and J. T. Templan.

Theological Library, Vol. X.

With Portrait, price 6s. the concluding Volume of the **HISTORY of the CHURCH in SCOTLAND.**

By the Rev. M. RUSSELL, LL.D.

Author of the "Connexion of Sacred and Profane History."

* * * * * Newly published, Vol. I. with Portrait, 6s.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Previous Volumes of the Theological Library:—

1. **Scripture Biography.** By R. W. Evans, M.A. Author of the "Rectory of Valehead." 6s.

2. **History of the Reformed Religion in France.** By E. Smedley, M.A. 3 vols. with 14 Portraits, 12s.

3. **Lives of British Divines.** By C. W. Le Bas, M.A. 1 vol. 6s. Archbishop Cranmer, 2 vols. 12s.

4. **Consistency of the Whole Scheme of Revelation with itself and with Human Reason.** By F. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. 6s.

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

Published under the especial Patronage of Her Majesty, and Edited by the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D. and the Rev. H. Shaw, M.A.

On February 1st was published, Vol. XIV. of the Series, price 3s. 6d. cloth, lettered, **Archbishop Leighton's Exposition of the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments.** With an Original Essay.

By the Rev. J. PVE SMITH, D.D.

Vol. XV. to be published March 1st, will contain **Fifteen Sermons on Subjects proper for Christian Consideration during Lent; selected from the following Authors:**

Secker	Bishop Hall	Farinon	Barrow
Tillotson	Baxter	Beveridge	Horley
Atterbury	J. Wesley	Watts	Donne
Samuel Clarke	South		

With an Introductory Essay by the Rev. R. Cattermole, B.D. Notice.—Repeated application having been made for an edition of the Sacred Classics, to be binding more durable, and divested of the general title, numbering of the vol. &c. it is respectfully announced that such an edition is in preparation from the commencement, handsomely and substantially bound in purple calf, gilt edges, price 6s. The whole work, as far as published, will be ready for delivery on the first of March, and all future volumes will be issued monthly, with the present edition.

By this arrangement those who have hitherto refrained from making a selection from the Series, not choosing to purchase works having the appearance of odd volumes, will be accommodated; while such selected volumes, from the uniformity of binding, will still bear the mark of a complete set.

Hatchard and Son; Whittaker and Co.; and Simpkin and Knapp, London; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and Cumming, Dublin.

REV. HENRY BLUNT'S NEW WORK

In 12mo, price 5s. 6d.

DISCOURSES on the DOCTRINAL ARTICLES of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

"Our Church is not Lutheran—it is not Calvinistic—it is not Arminian—it is Scriptural: it is built upon the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."—Bishop Tomline.

By the Rev. HENRY BLUNT, M.A. Rector of Upper Chelsea, and Author of Lectures on Jacob, St. Peter, St. Paul, Abraham, and the Life of Christ.

London: Hatchard and Son, 107 Piccadilly; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Paternoster Row.

ART of READING with ACCURACY and EFFECT.

"The Rhetorical Class-Book, by H. Innes, is an excellent selection of pieces for reading aloud; prefaced by some clever and ingenious remarks on elocution, with directions for its practice."—*Spectator*.

"We heartily commend it to every one engaged in the education of youth."—*Greenwich Guardian*.

British Youth's Spelling-Book, by the same Author, price 1s.

London: John Limbird, 143 Strand.

LE BOUQUET LITTERAIRE.

RECUEIL de BEAUTES RELIGIEUSES et MORALES de DIVERS AUTEURS.

Par feu L. T. Ventouillac.

Elegantly printed in 18mo, with a Portrait of the Editor, bound, with gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

Sampson Low, Lamb's Conduit Street; and J. W. Parker, West Strand.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GERMAN.

HEEREN'S MANUAL of the HISTORY of MODERN EUROPE, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth bds. 17. 4s.

Heeren's Manual of Ancient History, 8vo.

boards, 12s.

Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of the Nations of Antiquity, 6 vols. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Part I. Asiatic Nations, 3 vols. 2l. 5s.

II. African Nations, 3 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

III. Political History of Ancient Greece, 10s. 6d.

Tenneman's Manual of the History of Philosophy, 8vo. 14s.

Niebuhr's Geography of Herodotus, and Researches into the History of the Scythians, Getæ, and Sarmatians, 8vo. 6s.

Moritz's Mythology of the Greeks and Romans, 8th edition, 12mo. 6s.

Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature from Aetelung, 10s. 6d.

Oxford: D. A. Talboys; Whittaker; and Simpkin and Marshall, London.

In royal 8vo, price 21s. in boards, illustrated with Engravings.

AN ANALYSIS of the EGYPTIAN

EXAMINATION; to which is subjoined, a Critical Examination of the Remains of Egyptian Chronology.

By JAMES C. PRICHARD, M.D. F.R.S.

Published by John and Arthur Arch, Cornhill.

Price 1s. 6d.

THE MOTHER'S CATECHISM of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE; for the use of Families and Schools.

Intended to convey information regarding matters of common use.

Published by Fraser and Co. Edinburgh; and Smith, Elder, and Co. London.

In folsap 8vo, price 5s. bound in cloth.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

On the 28th Inst. with many Cuts, price 5s.

ARCANES of SCIENCE, and ANNUAL

Register of the Useful Arts, for 1835: including the most Important Scientific Inventions and Discoveries of the past year, and several Hundred New Facts in Mechanics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Meteorology, Rural Economy, and Miscellaneous Arts. Remains from the Scientific Journals and Transactions of Public Societies.

The Mirror, Vol. XXIV. price 5s. 6d. bds.

Printed for John Limbird, 143 Strand.

CHEAPEST LIBRARY of ENTERTAINMENT.

On the 1st March, complete in 1 volume, for 5s.

LADY MORGAN'S O'DONNELL,

Embellished with a Portrait and Vignette, and forming the third volume of the new, revised, handsomely illustrated, and more select Collection of

"GOLDBURN'S MODERN NOVELISTS."

Published for Henry Colburn, by R. Bentley. Sold by all Booksellers.

Illustrated by 125 Vignettes, from Designs by Stothard and Turner. On the 1st of March will be published, price Four Shillings, Part I. of the

POETICAL WORKS of SAMUEL

ROGERS, Esq.

Comprising the "Pleasures of Memory," "Human Life," "Italy," &c. To be completed in Ten Monthly Parts.

E. Moxon, Dover Street; and T. Cadell, Strand.

February 21st will be published, in 1 thick 8vo. vol. with upwards of 20 Engravings, price 15s. bound in cloth,

HISTORY of the COTTON MANUFACTURE in GREAT BRITAIN; with a Notice of its early History in the East, and in all the Quarters of the Globe;

a Description of the great Mechanical Inventions which have caused its unexampled extension in Britain; and a View of the present state of the Manufacture, and the Condition of the Classes engaged in its several Departments.

By EDWARD BAINES, Jun. Esq.

Embellished and illustrated with Plates of Inventions, Drawings of Machinery, &c.

"A book which is not only of infinite value to those who are engaged in the manufacture of which it treats, and those who devote their attention especially to the political economy and commercial affairs of Great Britain, but is also highly interesting to the general reader."—*Morning Chronicle*, Feb. 12th.

London: Fisher, Son, and Co.; Wakeman, Dublin; Oliphant, Edinburgh; Griffin, and Rotherghill, Glasgow.

INDIA, its STATE and PROSPECTS.

By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.

London: Parbury, Allen, and Co. Leadenhall Street.

NEW BOOKS.

On the 3d of March the First Volume of the First Complete and Uniform Edition of the

VARIOUS MEMOIRS of the LIFE of

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

With numerous Annotations and Embellishments. Printed uniformly with the recent editions of the Works of Byron, Scott, and Crabbe. 8 vols. 8vo.

II.

1 vol. post 8vo.

A Tour on the Prairies.

By the Author of the "Sketch-Book."

Forming No. I. of "Miscellanies," by Washington Irving.

III.

A new edition, 2 vols. folsap. 8vo. Map and Plates,

Travels to Bokhara and Voyage up the Indus,

By Lieutenant Barnes.

IV.

2 vols. post 8vo.

Illustrations of the History of the Sixteenth

and Seventeenth Centuries.

Translated from the German of Frederick Von Raumer.

New edition, 2 vols. post 8vo. 16s.

Belgium and Western Germany.

By Mrs. Trollope.

VI.

Vols. II. and III. 4to. Just ready,

State Papers relating to Ireland during the

Reign of Henry VIII.

Comprising the Correspondence between the Governments of England and Ireland. Published under the Authority of His Majesty's Commission.

VII.

A new edition, being the Fifth, compressed in 1 vol. small 8vo.

The Diary of an Invalid in Pursuit of Health;

being the Journal of a Tour in Portugal, Italy,

Switzerland, and France.

By the late Henry Matthews, A.M.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

No XXVIII. of

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL of

AGRICULTURE, and the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, will be published, on the 28th instant,

By William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh; and T. Cadell, Strand, London.

NEW WORKS NEARLY READY.

SPECIMENS of the TABLE TALK of the

late SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Esq.

2 vols. 8vo. 8s.

II.

A History of Architecture,

Illustrated by upwards of Ninety Engravings by Moses, Shaw, Le Keux, and Hasley, from Drawings made by the Author.

Royal 8vo.

By the late Thomas Hope, Esq. Author of "Anastasis."

III.

Egypt and Thebes,

From Observations made during a Residence of more than twelve Years in Egypt and among the Ruins of Thebes. With Illustrations, 8vo.

By J. G. Wilkinson, Esq.

IV.

A Visit to Iceland in the Summer of 1834.

With numerous Wood Engravings. Post 8vo.

By John Barrow, Jun.

Author of "Excursions to the North of Europe."

V.

The Sacred Scriptures,

Illustrated from the Customs, Manners, Rites, Superstitions, Traditions, Forms of Speech, Climate, Works of Art, and Literature of the Hindus, by Observations made during a Residence in the East of nearly Fourteen Years. 8vo.

By the Rev. Joseph Roberts.

VI.

Just published,

On the Connexion of the Physical Sciences.

A new edition, most carefully revised, with numerous illustrative Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

By Mary Somerville.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

CABINET CYCLOPEDIA.

On March 1st will be published, in folsap 8vo, with a vignette, price 6s. in cloth, Vol. II. of

HISTORY of the GERMANIC EMPIRE.

By S. A. DUNHAM, Esq.

To be completed in 3 vols.

Forming Vol. LXIV. of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia.

On April 1,

History of Ireland, Vol. I. By Thomas

Moore, Esq.

Published February 1,

Lives of Literary and Scientific Men, Vol. I.

Published January 1,

History of England, Vol. IV. Continued

from Sir James Mackintosh.

London: Longman and Co.; and John Taylor,

8 New Burlington Street, Feb. 21, 1835.

MR. BENTLEY'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS LONDON'S NEW ROMANCE.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

FRANCESCA CARRARA.

By L. E. L.,

Author of the "Improvvisatrice," the "Venetian Bracelet," "Romance and Reality," &c.

- "A sparkling and brilliant work. The observations on life and society have all the acuteness of Le Sage."—*Literary Gazette*.
 "A true picture of that beautiful riddle—a woman's heart, including many admirable descriptions of feeling and natural scenery."—*Athenæum*.
 "The most remarkable work of its class that has appeared for a considerable time. It will be a great favourite."—*Morning Herald*.
 "A book of remarkable power and genius. This work is unquestionably superior to any other production of the same order in the present time, with the single exception of the writings of Mr. Bulwer."—*Examiner*.

NEW HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.

ORIENTAL MEMOIRS;

Comprising a Narrative of 17 Years' Residence in India.
By James Forbes, Esq.

Edited by his Daughter, the Countess de Montalembert.

"Of all the books which have been published on India, this, perhaps, is the most sterlingly valuable."—*Morning Herald*.
 "One of the most copious and authentic repositories of information respecting the Hindoos, which can be found in our language."—*Examiner*.

II.

3d edition, revised, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

ENGLAND and the ENGLISH.

To which is now first added,
A View of the late Events and the late Changes.
By E. L. BULWER, Esq. M.P.

"For generations this work must be referred to as one of standard mind and value."—*Literary Gazette*.

III.

2d edition, revised, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

FRANCE;

Social, Literary, and Political.
By Henry L. Bulwer, Esq. M.P.

"This entertaining work shows great liveliness of fancy and power of original observation, and will become deservedly popular."—*Tail's Magazine*.

IV.

Volume VII. of the Translation of

MADAME JUNOT'S MEMOIRS.

The Volumes may be had separately.

"Nowhere do we get a nearer or more intelligible view of Napoleon as a man."—*Spectator*.
 "The best account of the early career of Napoleon."—*Lit. Gaz.*
 Vol. VIII. completing the work, will shortly appear.

New edition, in 3 vols. 8vo. with 2 Portraits.

MEMOIRS of HENRY SALT, Esq. F.R.S.

His Britannic Majesty's late Consul-General in Egypt.

By John James Hall, Esq.

"A very interesting history of a chequered life."—*Atlas*.
 "A very agreeable autobiography."—*Literary Gazette*.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE BULL'S MOUTH;

Or, Satirical Sketches of the Characters and Events of our own Time.

By the Editor of "John Bull."
(Selected from that Journal.)

II.

ROUGH LEAVES from a JOURNAL,

Kept in Spain and Portugal, in 1822, 1823, and 1824.

In 1 vol. 8vo.

By Lieut.-Colonel Lovell Badcock.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

THE UNFORTUNATE MAN.

By Captain Frederic Chamier, R.N.

Author of "The Life of a Sailor," &c.

"Full of interest, it cannot fail to attract and please. Captain Chamier is one of our most powerful writers."—*John Bull*.
 "Abounding in striking descriptions, heightened by a strong vein of humour."—*Atlas*.

"Captain Chamier discovers in this work infinite invention, and a profound knowledge of the human heart."—*Morning Herald*.

II.

THE HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

By Lady Stepeny. 3 vols.

"Likely to be a favourite with readers in general."—*Literary Gazette*.
 "'The Heir Presumptive' will be one of the most successful, as it is certainly one of the most attractive, works of fiction of the present day."—*Morning Post*.

III.

THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII.

By the Author of "Eugene Aram," &c. 3 vols.

"No book published in the present century will be more extensively read."—*Court Magazine*.
 "The most masterly production we have read for years. It is Mr. Bulwer's greatest work."—*Examiner*.

IV.

VILLAGE REMINISCENCES.

By an Old Maid. 3 vols.

"This writer unites in her genius, much of the clear, and tender, and picturesque manner of Miss Mitford, with the force and passion of Crabbe, and the satirical wit, humour, and brilliant sketching of Madame d'Arlay."—*Morning Chronicle*.

V.

THE PRINCESS.

By Lady Morgan.

Author of "Florence Macarthy," &c. 3 vols.

"A very clever and interesting, as well as instructive work. There is life, feeling, humour, and naïveté in every page."—*Athenæum*.

VI.

2d edition, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

AYESHA; or, the MAID of KARS.

By the Author of "Zohrab," "Hajji Baba," &c.

"A more animated and exciting story could hardly be conceived."—*Quarterly Review*.

VII.

SKETCHES of a SEA-PORT TOWN.

By Henry F. Chorley, Esq. 3 vols.

NEW VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

In 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE STRANGER in AMERICA;

Comprising Sketches of the Manners, Society, and National Peculiarities of the United States.

By FRANCIS LIEBER,

Editor of the "Encyclopædia Americana," &c.

II.

THREE YEARS in the PACIFIC;

Comprising Notices of Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, &c.

In 1831, 1832, 1833, and 1834. In 2 vols. 8vo.

"One of the best books that has ever been written about the South American States."—*Morning Herald*.

III.

TRAVELS in the UNITED STATES and CANADA.

In 1822, 1823, and 1824.

By C. D. Arfwedson, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.
 "A just estimate of the true character of the Americans, of their manners, customs, and institutions."—*Sun*.

IV.

By order of the British Government.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Maps and Plates.

A VOYAGE of DISCOVERY to the SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Performed in H. M. S. Chanticleer,

In 1829, 1830, and 1831. Under the command of

Capt. Henry Foster, R.N. F.R.S.

"A voyage more creditable to this country has seldom claimed the notice, not only of the British public, but of the whole civilised world."—*Scotsman*.

V.

New edition, with Additions, in 2 vols. 8vo.

ITALY;

With Sketches of Spain and Portugal.

By the Author of "Vathek."

"This work is one of the most elegant productions of modern literature. It will keep Mr. Beckford's name alive for centuries."—*Quarterly Review*.

VI.

WANDERINGS in NEW SOUTH WALES, BATAVIA, PEDIR COAST, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.

In 1822, 1823, and 1824.

By George Bennett, Esq. F.L.S. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.
 "This work carries us pleasantly over a wide diversity of sea and land, and is well calculated to gratify curiosity. We have it a fuller and livelier description of Macao, its inhabitants, &c. than we have elsewhere met with; and of Canton itself the author furnishes sketches which will also reward the reader's attention."—*Quarterly Review*, Feb. 1825.

VI.

In 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates.

A VOYAGE of DISCOVERY to AFRICA and ARABIA.

Undertaken by order of the British Government.

Performed in His Majesty's Ships *Leven* and *Barrow*,

from 1822 to 1831.

Under the command of

Captain F. W. W. Owen, R.N.

By Lieutenant Bateler, R.N.

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION.

III.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

PIERCE FALCON, the OUTCAST.

By Emma Whitehead.

IV.

MEMOIRS of LORD BOLINGBROKE

and of HIS TIMES.

In 3 vols. 8vo. with fine Portrait.

By George Wingrove Cooke, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

V.

A WINTER in the WEST

(United States).

By Charles F. Hoffman. In 2 vols. post 8vo.

THE CHEAPEST LIBRARY OF ENTERTAINMENT PUBLISHING.

The New Volume of the "Standard Novels," published this day, contains, complete in 1 vol. price Six Shillings, Mr. MORIER'S

ADVENTURES of HAJJI BABA, of ISPAHAN,

With Two Engravings, from Designs by Cawse.

THE STANDARD NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

Printed and Illustrated uniformly with the Waverley Series, price 6s. each Volume, in all but three instances containing an entire Novel, any of which may be had separately, now comprises

THE BEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MODERN WRITERS OF FICTION.

* * * Succeeding Volumes will be duly announced.

LONDON: Published every Saturday, by W. A. SCRIPPS, at the LITERARY GAZETTE OFFICE, 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, and 13 South Moulton Street, Oxford Street.—sold also by J. Chapman, 88 Royal Exchange—E. Newbrough, Ave Maria Lane, Ludgate Hill—A. Black, Edinburgh—Smith and Son, D. Robertson, and Patterson and Rutherford, Glasgow; and J. Cumming, Dublin. Agent for America, O. Rich, 12 Red Lion Square, London.